The Centre Reporter.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES WILL EXCEED ANY YEAR.

Senator Quay Has a Letter from McKinley Which He Threatens to Make Public. —The Republican Congress Voting Away Millions in Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Another billion dollar Congress. Although the exact figures cannot be given until the last appropriation bill has been passed, it is already known, and admitted by the Republican Chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of both House and Senate, that the total appropriations will not only exceed one billion dollars, but that they will go enough beyond that amount to break the high water record made by the previous billion dollar Republican Congress by an advance of thirty or forty million dollars. This, too, in the face of the general Republican howl about the insufficiency of revenue provided by the present tariff bill. There is little doubt that the Republican leaders have allowed the appropriations to pile up, although apparently fighting for economy by shutting out bills even for the smallest public building, in order to make the deficit big enough to excuse the tariff bill they are engaged in concocting. They have made a success of the big appropriations, but when the people get a whack at them in the next Congressional election, they will find how their excuse has been accepted. Representative Sayers, of Texas, who was Chairman of the Committee on appropriations in the last House, made a rattling good speech, attacking the extravagance of this Congress, while the sundry civil bill was before the House.

Notwithstanding the amendments made to propitiate the opposition, Senator Sherman, who was in charge of the arbitration treaty, was compelled to bow to the inevitable and agree to postpone further consideration of the treaty until the next session.

In a speech made by Pension Commissioner Murphy, in answer to resolutions commending his administration of the Pension Bureau, presented by a Committee from two Pennsylvania G. A. R. Posts, Mr. Murphy told for the first time in public, the instructions given him by President Cleveland when he appointed him Commissioner of Pensions. Whatever may be one's opinion of many of his other policies, it is difficult to see how any man could have outlined in a few words a more just and patriotic pension policy than President Cleveland did when he said to Commissioner Murphy: "Mr. Murphy, I think you know my ideas of the Pension Bureau and the Pension system. They are just these: In claims coming up for the action of the Bureau, where you find the case of a worthy soldier who served his country faithfully in her hour of danger, you will be lenient with him and give him the benefit of a reasonable doubt. In settling the claims of the widows and orphans, you will act in the same manner, but waste no sympathy on the unworthy."

It should be placed to the credit of Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, that he reported adversely the resolution appropriating $500 for the erection of a stand for the use of Senators and Representatives and their families on Inauguration day, on the ground that Senators and Representatives should pay for seats, just as other people do, if they wish to sit down to view the inaugural parade.

Senator Quay is reported to have a letter written by Mr. Hanna, before McKinley's nomination, demanding that the Pittsburg Iron and Steel Manufacturers put up a large sum of money to be used in McKinley's behalf, and to have threatened to make it public if the McKinley crowd attempt to get too gay with him. Quay is now in Pennsylvania, where he went to help his son "Dick" out, in the libel suit, which has been thrown on his shoulders by the publisher of a Pittsburg paper.

When a Democrat, or a Populist, uses such language as Representative Calderhead, a good Kansas Republican, did before the House Banking and Currency Committee, of which he is a member, certain Republican editors invariably call it "anarchistic raving." The text of Mr. Calderhead's remarks was the bill naming thirteen American millionaires, among them Andy Carnegie and Phil Armour, as incorporators of ths "Internation American Bank," with authority to establish eight branch banks in other countries. This bill or a similar one has been before this Committee in several Congresses, and it was only when an attempt was made to push it through the Committee when Mr. Calderhead spoke against it, in part as follows: "The whole United States is in a condition of unrest. The underhalf of the country believes that it is injured, and injured largely by the power of aggregated wealth. They actually believe it to such an extent that large areas of the country need nothing but a leader of ability to give us an insurrection. That is the truth, and that is the political storm that will follow any attempt, direct or indirect, to incorporate the men named here into a private bank with a capital of millions of dollars, and the plea that it is done for the benefit of internation commerce will not answer that mob—for it is a mob—which only needs a commanding general to lead it. If the leader should happen to have the military instinct, it would mean civil war."

An Ancient Privilege Abolished.

The great question of whether a man has a legal right to thrash his wife has been settled in the negative, and the settlement has been made in chivalrous Kentucky, by Judge W. E. Settle. In his opinion the judge says that "under the common law, as anciently construed a man had the right to absolute obedience from his wife; she could have nothing, own no property, and what she had before marriage became his upon the marriage. He even had the right to thrash or whip her in a reasonable degree." That is not the modern construction of the common law, however. Manners and customs have changed, and even the wifebeating husband of Kentucky must respect the new conditions, for, as Judge Settle says, in closing his opinion, "under the laws of Kentucky, while a man may wallop his own 'jackass' he dare not wallop his wife, or even lay his hands on her in anger."

No Money for Schools.

The State Treasury will pay no more school warrants before April. Between 400 and 500 of the 2,500 districts in the State have not yet received their share of the $5,500,000 for the current year. Many of these are small districts, and depend almost entirely upon the State appropriation to run the schools. The money due them in the aggregate is nearly $2,000,000.

The suspension in payment is due directly to the burning of the Capitol. The warrants and the warrant book of the Department of Public Instruction were destroyed, along with many other valuable documents and papers. It will take the department some time to ascertain the districts which have not been paid, and get its affairs in shape.

Greece and Turkey to Fight.

Little Greece just now is spoiling to lick Turkey and perhaps by this time a battle has been fought. It is all about the island of Crete south of Greece in the Mediterranean sea. Turkey has no navy and Greece has. The European powers, however, are opposed to Greece licking big Turkey and say they will interfere to prevent it. Greece has some backing too, and the fuss may lead to a great European war. The situation is very threatening and the old world is standing on the brink of a great war that may break out on account of the difficulty between Turkey and Greece.

Almost Reached the Limit.

Under the law which applies a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the support of the several State agricultural colleges, the Pennsylvania State College will receive for the fiscal year ending June 30, $22,000. This appropriation, which began in 1890 with $15,000, increases $1,000 a year until it reaches the sum of $25,000, after which the annual gift remains at that sum. Forty-five States and three Territories receive the appropriation, which amounts this year to $1,056,000.

Will It Become a Law.

A bill was introduced at this session of the legislature making it a misdemeanor to trespass on the property of steam railroads. The bill is drafted by the coroner of Allegheny county, who states that 217 persons were killed by walking on the railroads in 1896. The bill will provide for a fine of $25 and costs, in default to prison for 30 days. The railroad companies will be required to fence their tracks and employes will be empowered to make arrests.

A few months ago Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—The largest stock, the lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed is what gives the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, its big trade. Once a customer always a patron of that store.

PENNSY'S PRESIDENT.

Frank Thomson Elected at a Meeting of the Board of Directors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, held at the General Office in Philadelphia on February 3d, Frank Thomson, First Vice-President, was unanimously elected President.

In every field of American development Scotch ancestry is conspicuous. Many great men of the learned professions, the factors of the business world and the high officials of our commercial and railroad interests look back with pride to a lineage of the land of the thistle and heather. A family of this discription is that of Thomson. In 1771 Alexander Thomson sailed from Scotland and settled as a pioneer in the Cumberland Valley. Among his children was a son, Alexander, who, after winning distinction at the bar of his State, represented his district in Congress from 1824 to 1826. Returning to the practice of his profession, he became judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and subsequently professor of law in Marshall College.

His son, Frank Thomson, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., July 5th, 1841. His rudimentary and classical education was received at the Chambersburg Academy, but he did not inherit the paternal taste for the law. With the foresight which has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of his life, he saw in the practical work of the railroad an attractive and promising field of action, and at seventeen years of age he entered the Altoona Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad for instruction. A four years' course of training in this great school of applied science graduated him a mechanical engineer, who could build a locomotive through every stage of the progress, from the crude iron to the finished engine on the rails, while it also fitted him to operate as engineman the product of his own skill.

It required little time for Col. Thos. A. Scott, General Superintendent of the road, to detect in the young engineer evidences of unusual ability, and the outbreak of civil war furnished the opportunity of testing his judgment.

Colonel Scott had been appointed by President Lincoln Assistant Secretary of War, and placed in charge of all matters relating to the transportation of troops and supplies, and he called Frank Thomson to his aid as Chief Assistant.

At the conclusion of active hostilities in this territory he was relieved from military duty, and in June, 1864, was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which occupied his time until March, 1873. After this experience promotion came rapidly. In March, 1873, he was made Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona.

In this position the vast information and wide experience gained from his course in the shops was applied to the work of practical locomotive construction, and so was laid the foundation of the system which has since produced those celebrated locomotives known as the "Pennsylvania Railroad Standard Engine." On July 1st, 1874, he relinquished this post to become General Manager of the Pennsylvania railroad system east of Pittsburg and Erie.

His direct supervision of the traffic arrangements existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections kept him in close touch with all the railway interests of the country, and so makes him today one of the best informed, most experienced, and ablest of American railroad managers. These qualifications are universally acknowledged by all his contemporaries of the railroad world.

The social side of Mr. Thomson's life is quite as comprehensive as its business counterpart. He is a patron of art, literature, and music, and his handsome residence at "Corkerhill," near Merion Station, is enriched with many examples of artists in painting and sculpture, whose works are as valuable as they are rare. At this mansion, with the assistance of his daughter, Miss Anna Thomson, he dispenses a quiet but notable hospitality, to which his wide acquaintance, both in this country and abroad, has contributed the presence of many men and women eminent in the higher walks of life.

Mr. Thomson is a widower, his wife, the daughter of the late Benjamin G. Clarke, of New York, having died in June, 1887. Miss Anne Thomson, the only daughter, a prominent figure in Philadelphia society, and Frank G. and Clarke Thomson, both students at Harvard, compose the family.

Train Delayed

Saturday afternoon the passenger train east broke a wheel on the combination smoker and mail car at Linden Hall. The car was detached from the train and it proceeded about a half hour late.

PUBLIC SALES THIS SPRING

A LARGE NUMBER DISPOSING OF THEIR EFFECTS.

Where They Are—Buy, Because Cheap and if No Need for the Article—Go, for Free Grub.

Feb. 26th, S. C. Kelly, west of Pinegrove, farm stock and household.

Feb. 27th, Thos. Yearick, dec'd, Aaronsburg, household.

Sales in March:

This list will only be printed once in the Reporter, so cut it out for reference and you'll be sure to get free lunch at least:

March 6, David Spott's sale Union tp., farm stock.

March 6, Geo. C. Stover, Howard boro, farm stock.

March 16, David Wise, dec'd, near Zion, farm stock.

March 15, J. W. Weaver, Fiedler, farm stock.

March 16, J. M. Wagner, dec'd, at Snowshoe Intersection, farm stock.

March 17, W. H. Long, near Jacksonville, farm stock.

March 18, Samuel Markle, Gatesburg, farm stock and household.

March 23, Jacob Shafer, near Zion, farm stock,

" 4th D. Lenker, dec'd, Aaronsburg implements and tools.

" 5th, Philip Musser, dec'd, Haines tp., household.

" 9th, G. B. Waite, west of Rebersburg, farm stock and household.

" 10th, W. H. Yearick, agt., north of Millheim, farm stock.

" 11th, George Wert, dec'd, Penn tp., farm stock and household.

" 12th, Geo. W. Bradford, east of Aaronsburg, farm stock.

" 15th, Harvy Hauck, west of Madisonburg, farm stock.

" 16th, W. R. Smith, west of Coburn, farm stock.

" 18th, H. R. Fiedler, dec'd, at Madisonburg, farm stock etc.

" 19th, E. Bower Bros., east of Aaronsburg, farm stock.

" 23rd, J. C. Snook, Penn tp., live stock.

" 24th, Reuben Harter, west of Coburn, farm stock.

" 25th, Charles Smith, Fiedler, farm stock.

" 26th, R. W. Neese, Gregg twp., farm stock and household.

" 27th, Mich. Korman, east of Coburn, farm stock.

" 24th, J. Howard Tipton, Howard tp., farm stock.

" 2nd, J. I. Thompson, Centre Furnace, live stock.

" 2nd, J. C. Peters, west of Unionville, farm stock.

" 4th, Julia A. Showers, near Zion, farm stock and household.

" 9th, A. L. Whitehill, Lemont, farm stock.

" 9th, W. D. Stover, east of Bellefonte, farm stock.

" 15th, W. P. Lucas, near Jacksonville, farm stock.

" 17th J. L. Rogers, Nittany Hall, personal property.

" 17th, C. A. Musser, dec'd, near Penn Hall, farm stock.

" 18th, H. K. Mattern, west of Julian, farm stock.

" 23rd, Jacob Gobble, near Nittany, farm stock.

" 25th S. W. Showers, near Huston, farm stock.

" 25th Albert Smeltzer, near Pleasant Gap, farm stock.

" 26th, W. P. Parsons, west of Julian, farm stock.

" 29th, Henry Walter, south of Axeman, farm stock.

" 30th Alex. Harpster, near Scotia, farm stock and household.

" 24th, D. L. Dennis, north of Pinegrove, farm stock.

" 25th, Chas. Wright, west of Pinegrove, farm stock.

" 18th, George Noll, Boggs tp., farm stock and household.

" 23rd, J. W. Miller, Ferguson tp., farm stock.

Relic of the Fire.

Hon. Robert M. Foster, of State College, one of the representatives of Centre county in the Pennsylvania Legislature, was in the House when the Capitol took fire, and with the presence of mind of the true politician, grabbed the first thing he saw, which was his chair, and safely carried it out of harm's way, says the *Gazette*. It was one of the only three that were saved and he was permitted to retain it as a relic, and on Tuesday it arrived in Bellefonte to be placed in his home, where his great-great-grand children will be enabled in after years to look at and exclaim with pride, "That is the chair of my great-great-grandfather, United States Senator, Robert M. Foster!"

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

FISH DISTRIBUTION.

Rules Adopted by the Pennsylvania Commissioner.

The Pennsylvania commissioners of fisheries have adopted rules for a more thorough and equal distribution of the product of the state hatcheries at the disposal of the commissioners for the stocking of the public streams. The state has been divided into six districts, and blanks for fish must be sent to the commissioner of the district in which the applicant resides. The application must be indorsed by a senator or representative of the district before it will be forwarded to the hatchery to be filed. No application will be granted for more than one case of the same species of fish to one person, unless that in the judgment of the commissioners enough applications have not been received for fish to properly stock the stream named in the application. No fish will be granted for streams on which saw mills are located that discharge sawdust into the water, or on which there are tanneries, mills or manufactories that pollute the stream with chemicals. Jas. A. Dale, of York, has been appointed commissioner for this the third district, which includes the counties of York, Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Mifflin, Clinton, Cumberland, Perry, Snyder, Juniata, Centre and Lycoming.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senator Andrews has introduced a bill to make voting compulsory in this state under a penalty of five dollars, except in case of sickness.

In the house a bill was presented to tax each gallon of beer, ale and porter ½ cent, to be paid annually during 1897 1898 and 1899. Persons manufacturing these drinks to swear to their returns.

The grange leader in the house, Martin, of Lawrence, presented a bill to not only limit the sale of oleomargarine and butterine, but to prevent its use by hotels and eating houses. It requires every manufacturer to put it up in oblong packages and thereon the name of the product, and pay an annual license. Restaurants and hotels using oleo to put up cards in their dining rooms stating that such article is used.

Up to this date of the session congress has appropriated one billion and forty five millions dollars, ($1,045,000,000), for expenditures, and is not done yet! This knocks the famous billion dollar congress into the shade and is enough to knock frugal Uncle Sam into hysterics.

THE SHERIFF CONTEST

The last precinct, the North ward of Bellefonte, was counted on Saturday evening, and resulted in a gain of four votes for Cronister.

The count of Centre Hall showed all right as returned.

The better element in the Republican ranks did not take much stock in the allegations that Cronister was elected by illegal votes. The count shows just the opposite, the illegal votes were mostly cast for Miller. How a string of Republicans, in petitioning for a contest, could have the face to swear there was fraud all thro the county is the puzzler.

POTTERS MILLS.

News of the Past Week as Given by Our Correspondent.

The Potters Mills band is taking music lessons under Prof. Feeher, of Selinsgrove.

Frank Long, who returned from Punxsutawney has been on the sick list since.

Grant Hoover, of Bellefonle, was in town Tuesday.

Emory McClintick of Tyrone, was in town Wednesday.

The young people of Potters Mills and vicinity have been making good use of the sleighing the past two weeks.

J. R. Strong, of Potters Mills, who was watcher at the election performed his duty well.

The apple hucksters of this place are busy hauling them over the Seven mountains and selling them at a small profit.

J. F. Palmer is weaving carpet; that is the place to go to get a good carpet.

J. R. Strong and his mother were to Siglerville to see his aged grand-father; he is aged 94 years.

Senatorial Apportionment Bill.

A Senatorial apportionment bill of the State has been prepared, but whether it will go through in its present shape is a serious question. Many radical changes are made necessary so as to come within the constitutional provisions. This bill makes a district of Clinton, Centre, Union and Snyder counties, to be known as the Twenty-ninth district, and makes a district of Clearfield and Cameron, to be known as the Twenty-eighth.

Married.

At the M. E. Parsonage, Spring Mills by Rev. T. S. Faus, on Feb. 17, 1897, Mr. Calvin Coble and Miss Hattie E. Harshberger, both of Linden Hall, Pa.

GOVERNOR AND NEW CAPITOL.

Signs a Resolution Authorizing Him to Solicit Plans From Architects.

Governor Hastings signed a joint resolution authorizing him "to solicit plans from architects for a new capitol building." He will call upon six or eight leading architects of the country for plans. A prominent New York architect was there to confer with the Governor. The plans for the proposed structure must be approved by Auditor General Mylin and State Treasurer Haywood, who, with the executive, constitute the board of public buildings and grounds, before a contract is awarded. It is likely the senate and house committees on public buildings and grounds will insist on being consulted. The members are jealous of their prerogatives and believe they have as much right to say how the new capitol shall be built as the governor or anybody else.

A conference of leading state officials and Chairmen Mitchell and Marshall, of the senate and house appropriations committees, will be held Wednesday to consider the question of state finances and the best means of raising the money necessary for the erection of a new state house. Governor Hastings is giving this subject careful thought and will send a special message to the legislature. He is anxious to go ahead with the erection of a new capitol with as little delay as possible.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

The boro election passed off very quietly, the only electioneering done was by one or two Republicans who put in a full day's hard work to get an office. The Democrats elected all their nominees except burgess and a councilman. Two Democrats were defeated by the usual coalition methods.

In Bellefonte there was a warm fight, and the Democrats gained a victory by electing nearly all their candidates including Hugh Taylor for tax collector. The Democrats over there deserve great credit for the gallant fight they made.

In Steelton the Democrats won for the first time in many years by electing the burgess.

The Democrats scored a victory in Lewistown by electing the greater part of their ticket.

In Harrisburg the Democrats did nobly, by reducing last year's Republican majority from 1917 to 179.

A Tour to Balmy Florida via P. R. R.

When the north is at its worst Florida is at its best. When lakes and rivers are icebound here and a drifting snow fills our streets the violets are blooming there and the air is laden with the sweet perfume of budding spring. When Old Boreas how around our northern homes and the frost king rules, the mocking bird is singing in Florida's graceful palms and the whole land is melodious with happy song. The elegant special trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Jacksonville tours are fitting introductions to this delightful land. The next tour, allowing two weeks in Florida, leaves New York and Philadelphia under personal escort February 23. Round-trip tickets, including Pullman accommodations and meals on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: From New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at other proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets and itineraries apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. feb18-2t

He Can Do It.

A wise (?) man who does not take a newspaper recently saw an ad. in a borrowed paper headed, "How to make pants last." He sent fifty cents to get the receipt and in a few days he received this reply: "Make the coat and vest first."

Weekly Weather Report.—Centre Hall.

[Goverment Service.]

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Feb. 11	31	23	cloudy.
" 12	30	22	cloudy.
" 13	30	22	clear.
" 14	46	13	clear.
" 15	45	21	cloudy.
" 16	37	30	cloudy.
" 17	49	20	clear.

On 11th, at night, 4 inches of snow; on 12th, forenoon, 5 inches of snow.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

The Home Garden. Self-Sucking Cows. Flax on Soil. Smut in Wheat. Keeping Sheep.

THE HOME GARDEN.

Remove the dead leaves from plants every day and spray the foliage with water. This will give the plants a fresh appearance and will, in great measure, keep down insects. Tie up neatly to stakes all straggling, growing plants. Cleanliness of this kind helps to keep the air of the room pure and contributes to the vigor of the plants. Turn the pots frequently so that the plants may not grow one-sided.

SELF-SUCKING COWS.

Professor W. Saunders, of the Canadian experimental farms, has been making experiments in flax growing. He states that "the difference in exhaustive effect of these several crops (wheat, oats and flax) on a rich soil would scarcely be perceptible, and would not justify the opinion that flax is a very exhausting crop." When grown for fiber, flax is pulled at a cost of $4 to $5 per acre, the yield of fiber averaging one and a half tons, and of grain eight to nine bushels per acre. The average yield in Manitoba when grown for seed in 1895 was 15 1-2 bushels per acre.—American Farmer.

FLAX ON SOIL.

A bulletin on the subject of self-sucking cows has been issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station. Two remedies are proposed: Boil a handful of quassia chips (can be got in drug stores) for several hours in about one gallon of water. Wash the cow's teats in this after every milking for ten days. Always wash every time before milking, using a gallon of clean water in which a spoonful of powdered soap has been dissolved. If the milk tastes of quassia, feed it to pigs. The bitterness of the quassia remains in the cow's memory and prevents further trials at sucking after the ten days.

The other method consists in splitting the tongue near the point used to draw up round the teat in the act of sucking. Fasten the cow securely, and drawing out the tongue slit it a little to one side of the middle and one-half to two inches out toward the front and near the point. Then feed on soft bran mashes for a few days until the wound heals, and it will be impossible for the cow to suck after that. One correspondent tried chair frames and side bars until tired out and desperate, when the mutilated tongue cured the habit.—Ohio Farmer.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

The Minnesota Station has been experimenting in preventing smut in wheat. The experiments with the copper sulphate consisted of either sprinkling the grain with the solutions or dipping the grain into the solutions, and after each treatment part of the seed was limed and part not limed. In the hot water treatment the temperatures employed were, for first dipping, 120 degrees F., and for the second 130 or 135 degrees, the times of immersion varying from two to ten minutes. The best results obtained were those in which the seed was dipped until thoroughly wet in a solution of one-half pound copper sulphate to sixteen gallons of water, after which it was dried in lime; and in the hot water treatment, where the grain was soaked in water at 120 degrees for ten minutes and then for ten minutes at 135 degrees. In each case 0.1 per cent. smutted plants were grown from the seed as compared with from 11 to 20.6 per cent. in the check lots. Soaking the seed in cold water for fifteen minutes gave 10.4 per cent. smut, and in a saturated salt solution 3.3 per cent.

KEEPING SHEEP.

Manage your warm feed for sheep so that you don't have to feed much timothy to them. Dr. Galen Wilson calls timothy the "bane of sheep feed," writes "J. W. P." of Matamoras, Pa. Clover is tiptop, and we feed cornstalks a great deal. They will eat considerable of rye straw, but possibly too much of rye heads would not be best. They will also eat through buckwheat straw. They are fond of turnips, and will also eat cabbages, pumpkins and small potatoes. If the hay that you feed your horse is not pure, the sheep are very fond of picking over the bushes, etc., that the horses may leave.

Give your ewes a little grain all winter, rather than only at breeding time. If you use corn you can feed it on the ear, and by so doing save expense of shelling or grinding. It is said not to pay to grind grain to feed sheep. A neighbor of mine feeds a little buckwheat. We keep salt before the sheep winter and summer. Sheep are very useful in eating young bushes and weeds in pastures.

We have never had much success in raising lambs on the bottle, when they are disowned by the ewes. If you wish the tails to be docked it should be done as soon as the young lamb begins to frisk and play about. If it has to be done later, when the tail is severed, put on pulverized bluestone, which can be obtained of the apothecary. To succeed well with sheep, of course, one should have a liking for them. If you wish to butcher a sheep, the hide can be easily cured by sprinkling a teacupful of fine salt on the flesh side of the hide at once, and rubbing it in with the hand, especially where a little of the meat is left on the skin.

Sheep manure is said to be very valuable as a fertilizer on the farm. We have been very free of sheepticks in our flock of late, and I attribute it to my mixing a little spirits of turpentine with their salt.—New York Tribune.

TREE FARMING.

The importance of tree farming in the lands which, either from lack of food material in them or from location, as on steep hillsides, are fit for nothing else, and the money to be made in it, is being quietly proved in hundreds of localities. Tree planting, to prevent the loss of fertility and the loss of moisture, is rarely appreciated even by those whose farms are washed away by driving rain. The forest covering protects the soil in the following ways:

1. By preventing rain from falling directly upon the soil, the foliage of the tree crowns intercepting and breaking its force, the water reaching the soil more gently from the leaves along the branches and trunks of the trees.

2. By interposing a loose cover, a mulch of litter, formed by the fall on branches and leaves, which breaks the direct force of the raindrops, and keeps the soil from being compacted or puddled by their blows.

3. The deeply penetrating roots and holes left from decayed stumps and roots of trees assist in this underground drainage.

4. The litter, with the stumps and protecting roots and trunks of trees, prevents the water from rapidly running over the ground, and from gaining the momentum and force which is necessary in order to gully the soil, and prevents the drifting and the rapid thawing of snow, thereby insuring more even distribution of the waters, and increases the time during which it can be absorbed into the soil.

Wherever the ground in hilly country is not fit for agricultural use it should be kept and set as forest, not only to make it produce a timber crop, but to prevent the washing. The forest should occupy all hill-tops, which, as a rule, have too thin a soil for profitable agricultural use; it should be kept growing on the steeper slopes, where the water acquires the greatest momentum, and the loosening of the soil by the plow favors erosive action, and it should be on all rocky and uneven spots, because producing useful material even on such unfavorable situations.—The Silver Knight.

REASONS FOR DRAINING LANDS.

A Canadian monthly called Farming publishes the following from Mr. Mungo McNabb, of Ontario, who has laid over eight miles of drains on his own farm, with a constant improvement in the crops yielded as the consequence:

At the present period in our agricultural history, when we are all studying how best to produce a larger quantity and a better quality of farm products, if we were to ask ourselves what are the essentials necessary to the successful production of crops, we should certainly answer, "Drainage, tillage and manuring."

The first place must, however, be given to drainage, for every one will admit that in order to grow crops successfully, we must have a dry soil.

There are people who will still assert that draining heavy clays will injure them, and to any one who is unacquainted with the effect of draining, it appears to be a contradiction to state that drained land is dryer in wet weather and more moist in dry weather than undrained land, but experience proves this to be the case. The object in draining is not to get the water off the land, but to get it to pass through the land. This is in order that the soil may have the opportunity of catching hold of and retaining what fertilizing constituents of the water the soil does require may not pass off with the water through the drains.

Also, when the water passes through the soil it leaves perforations or channels through which the air is enabled to penetrate the soil and act upon the vegetable matter contained therein, and render it available for plant food.

On the other hand, in undrained land the water is stagnant and fills up all the pores of the soil, and the land remains cold; also the heat which is in the atmosphere above cannot get into the soil until the water in the soil is evaporated; hence, we find that the temperature of undrained soils is lower than that of drained soils. Careful experiments conducted in England have shown that there is a difference of seven degrees of temperature in favor of drained land.

The advantages we gain from draining are the following:

1. It enables us to work our land much earlier in the spring. The benefit which is to be gained from early seeding is evident to every one in this country of short seasons. Experiments have shown that the crop obtained when the seeding is done early is very considerably greater than that obtained when the seeding is done ten days later.

2. After heavy rains in summer our land dries more rapidly when drained than when undrained, and this allows our hoed crops to be cultivated more thoroughly, and causes our grain crops not to be liable to rust or blight.

3. Our crops are less liable to be injured by summer frosts.

4. We obtain an earlier harvest and a better quality of grain.

5. When we grow fall wheat it is not so liable to be heaved by the action of the frost; also we are more likely to secure a catch of clover, and the liability of the clover to heave is almost entirely overcome.

6. On heavy clay soils tillage is rendered much easier, as nothing is more injurious to these soils than to work them while they are in a wet condition.

7. On drained soils manure gives much better results than on undrained soils; it can be applied on the surface, and its fertilizing constituents are washed down into the soil by rain.

8. If our land is drained, we can have greater comfort in all our farm operations than we can have if our land is undrained, and therefore in wet weather heavier and more sodden, and in dry weather harder and more impacted, than it ought to be. For a similar reason the health of all our farm animals and also of ourselves is better on drained than on undrained land.

HOW THE "CHINOOK" COMES.

Even the Cattle Recognize the First Breath of the Benign Wind.

Picture to yourself a wild waste of snow, wind-beaten and blizzard furrowed until the vast expanse resembles a billowy white sea. The frigid air, blowing half a gale, is filled with needle-like snow and ice crystals which sting the flesh like the bites of poisonous insects, and sift through the finest crevices. The sun, low down in the southern horizon, looks like a frozen globe, with halves, crescents, and bright prismatic bars encircling it.

Great herds of range cattle, which roam at will and thrive on the nutritious grasses indigenous to the northern slope, wander aimlessly here and there, or more frequently drift with the wind in vain attempts to find food and shelter; moaning in distress from cold and hunger, their noses hung with bloody icicles, their legs galled and bleeding from breaking the hard snow crust as they travel—they appeal to the hardest heart for pity. It is sure death for human beings to be caught out in one of these awful blizzards, with the temperature down to 30 or 50 degrees below zero, unless rescue is speedy. Yet, such conditions frequently exist in this latitude, as they did for fifteen days in November, 1896, when it seemed as if the elements had conspired to bring about another ice age, and annihilate every living thing.

Would the "chinook" never come? The wind veered and backed, now howling as if in derision, and anon becoming calm as if in contemplation of the desolation on the face of nature, while the poor dumb animals continued their ceaseless tramp, crying with pain and starvation. At last, on December 1, at about the hour of sunset, there was a change which experienced plainsmen interpreted as favorable to the coming of the warm southwest wind. At sunset the temperature was only —12 degrees, the air scarcely in motion, but occasionally seeming to descend from overhead. Over the mountains in the southwest a great bank of black clouds hung, dark and awesome, whose wide expanse was unbroken by line or break; only at the upper edge the curled and serrated cloud, blown into tatters by the wind, was seen to be the advance courier of the long-prayed for "chinook." How eagerly we watched its approach! How we strained our hearing for the first welcome sight of the gentle breath! But it was not until 11.35 P. M. that the first influence was felt. First, a puff of heat, summer-like in comparison with what had existed for two weeks, and we run to our instrument shelter to observe the temperature. Up goes the mercury, 34 degrees in seven minutes. Now the wind has come with a twenty-five-mile velocity. Now the cattle stop travelling, and with muzzles turned towards the wind low with satisfaction. Weary with two weeks' standing on their feet they lie down in the snow, for they know that their salvation has come; that now their bodies will not freeze to the ground.

The wind increases in strength and warmth; it blows now in one steady roar; the temperature has risen to 38 degrees, the great expanse of snow, 30 inches deep on a level, is becoming damp and honeycombed by the hot wind, and we retire satisfied that the "chinook" is a genuine and lasting one.

Twelve hours afterwards there are bare brown hills everywhere; the plains are covered with floods of water. In a few days the wind will evaporate the moisture, and the roads will be dry and hard. Were it not for the "chinook" winds the northern slope country would not be habitable, nor could domestic animals survive the winters. —United States Weather Review.

Origin of Game of Chess.

For years the origin of the game of chess has been a mooted question with enthusiasts and scientists. All suggestions, however, have been downed by a discovery made in Egypt. Until recently it was assumed that the ancient Indians had invented chess, and that it was introduced from India to Persia in the sixth century by the Arabs, and in consequence of the crusades was spread over Europe. It is true the Chinese assert they can trace chess in their own country to 200 years before our era, but late excavations in the pyramid field of Sakhara have brought to light a wall painting which represents a high official playing chess with a partner at the time of the government of King Teta, who belonged to the sixth dynasty.

Prof. Lepsius assigns King Teta to 2700 B. C., but Prof. Brugsch puts him back to 3300 B. C., so that chess must have been known in the mysterious land of Egypt more than 5,000 years ago. North of the pyramid of King Teta the two grave chambers are to be found. The walls are covered with well preserved bas reliefs and pictures representing several scenes. No less than twenty-seven halls and corridors have been discovered. There are beautiful columns, and in the chief room in a niche is a tinted statue of the King seven feet high. There are hunting and fishing scenes, a group of mourners, Mera and sons, and Mera playing chess.

An Amusing Rate War.

Two rival blacksmiths have an amusing rate war at Smithville, which is told about by the Taylorsville (Ky.) Courier: "There are two blacksmith shops at Smithville, one on the west side of Salt River and the other on the east side. There is a toll-gate at the west end of the river bridge. Each shop is fighting hard for the trade. The shop on the west side puts on a round of horse shoes for seventy cents and pays the customer's toll each way, while the shop on the east side shoes a horse all round for sixty cents and passes all patrons through the toll-gate free of charge."

SAVING THE LAST DIAMOND.

The Remaining One of an Heirloom Cluster in a Man's Teeth.

A new way to keep a diamond from being lost or stolen has been discovered by F. Van Craenbroeck with the aid of a Hyde Park dentist. Instead of having the gem set in a ring or stud Mr. Van Craengroeck caused the precious stone to be placed in a cavity in one of his teeth, where it will be both ornamental and useful, and probably in no danger of falling into the hands of thieves.

This particular diamond has a known history that extends back through the French revolution and four generations of the young man's family. It was to preserve it, and not because he needed it as a toothfilling, that he had the stone set in an upper bicuspid.

The diamond is a small one, weighing only an eighth of a carat, but it has been carefully cut. Originally it was set with twenty-six others in a gold band ring belonging to Mr. Van Craenbroeck's great-great-great-grandmother, who was a native of France. The ring went through successive generations, and each new possessor lost some of the gems. Finally, when Mr. Van Craenbroeck obtained the ring from his mother several years ago there was only one diamond left.

Some time ago Mr. Van Craenbroeck's mother died, and he was especially anxious to preserve the diamond as a memento of her. The ring, having lost its setting, was of little value as a keepsake.

Dr. Fredus A. Thurston, whose office is in the same building as that of Mr. Van Craenbroeck, volunteered to set the gem in a tooth, where it could not fall out, probably would not be found by thieves, and would be a pleasing addition to a smile.

A hole was drilled in the front of the first upper bicuspid tooth in such a position that when the diamond was set it would sparkle in plain sight whenever the young man smiled. The cavity was drilled round, but the stone had been cut with one large facet and many small ones. The hole was only deep enough to admit a part of the stone, the remainder being allowed to project from the tooth like the setting of a ring.

The cavity was finally filled full of tooth cement, and the diamond was pressed into it. The large facet was left on the outside. Then the dentist took a small mallet and a bit of wood and pounded the diamond into place, just as is customary in filling teeth with gold. When the pounding was complete the setting of the stone was ended, with the exception of scraping away the cement from the edges of the diamond, which will be done later.

It required the most careful handling to keep the diamond from getting lost. Whenever it dropped out of the cavity during the fitting process the sparkle was all that enabled the dentist to find it. Once or twice it dropped to the floor, and the owner of the diamond and the dentist had a long search for it.

The precious tooth-filling shines best by lamp light, when it is visible across a good-sized room. Even by daylight, however, the sparkle of the gem will be sufficient to attract attention whenever its owner parts his lips. As it is placed at the front of the tooth the setting will last a lifetime.

It is said that this is the first case of a diamond being used in Chicago as a tooth-filling. The experiment has been tried in New York in one or two instances, and in Europe, but there is no known instance where a gem with the historical interest of this one has been set in such a queer place to preserve the stone and not the tooth.—Chicago Tribune.

A Plethora of Diamonds.

"It is no secret that the supply of diamonds is more than the demand at the present commercial value of the diamond," said a mining engineer recently returned from Kimberley, South Africa, to a Philadelphia correspondent, "and millions of cut and uncut stones are kept back in the great steel vaults of the diamond companies, which, if put on the market to-day, would flood the world with precious stones that would soon cease to be precious.

"If the hoarded treasures of the South African Mining Company were indiscriminately shipped to England, Russia or the United States, the standard price of the diamond per karat would decrease 80 per cent. The marketing of the entire product of the diamond fields of the world, Brazil, Austria, South Africa and India, at the present time would make diamonds almost as cheap as rhinestones. As the big syndicate knows this, it is acting accordingly. White and yellow diamonds would become particularly common, but the blue diamond is bound to maintain its value for all time, owing to its scarcity and extreme beauty. That is, of course, unless some volcanic upheaval opens up hidden strata of the matrix or mother rock containing these almost priceless specimens of crystallized carbon.

"In South Africa the output of the diamond mines is carefully scheduled, and a bond or agreement exists between the great syndicates that the supply shall not exceed the demand. By this means they are able to sell the stones at a fair price without glutting the market. The uncut stones are packed away in immense fire and burglar proof vaults that are impregnable. Size and quantity are carefully sorted, and a perfect system prevails for keeping up the supply of each particular size and quantity without exceeding it.

A Clever Silversmith.

"The late Bob Whitehead, the silversmith, will be much missed by magicians," remarked an attache of a professional magician, "for he could always be depended upon to fix up our properties and apparatus and to keep the secret of their operation to himself. He was very, very clever at tinkering with metal, as many in our business found to our satisfaction. Whitehead made much of the apparatus with which Heller started on the road as a magician. Heller, you may not remember, was named Palmer when he originally resided in this city, when he was the organist at Epiphany Church. He did nearly all his practising in the room over the drug store at the corner of Thirteenth and F streets. As he thought out the apparatus he needed he gave his orders to Whitehead, who put them into shape. The latter did many hundred dollars of work for Heller then and afterwards. Whitehead also did considerable jobbing during the last twenty-five years for the late Professor Herrmann and Professor Wyman, the father of magicians, and Professor Anderson, the wizard of the north, who was such an attraction years ago.

"Among the odds and ends recently sold at auction in Whitehead's old curiosity shop—and it sold for old metal, by the pound—was the plant for one of Heller's famous tricks. It never worked satisfactorily, and was sent back to Whitehead to be remade. It was nearly completed when word was received here that Heller had died. It was the apparatus by which Heller apparently grew a tree of oranges from a pot located in the midst of the audience. The flower pot was filled with tubes, attached to the end of which was a rubber balloon bag, which when blown up resembled in color and size an orange. The growing was done by pumping air into the rubber oranges until they were sufficiently large. The pump was a bellows at the bottom of the pot, the magician using the bellows. Whitehead had done over one hundred dollars' worth of work on the apparatus." —Washington Star.

A LIVELY SCENE.

A Glimpse of the Busy Time in the Kitchen of a Great Hotel.

It is a large, brilliantly lighted place, full of people; cooks that shout at each other in shrill French, and perform wonderful feats with copper skillets, and waiters with their black clothes, in strong contrast to the white caps and coats of the cooks, that scud in and out, holding a tray in one hand and an order card in the other, dodging other waiters and shouting their wants to the chefs in French, who wouldn't pay any attention to them if they were not in French; while farther down the room are vegetable preparers, mashing potatoes by the tubful, and on the other side a rabble of scullions rattling silver and scraping plates and cleaning dishes at the rate of several thousand an hour by aid of the self-drying process, which makes a cloud of steam.

The chefs of the various departments along the range snarl out directions to the under cooks, and the under cooks jerk sizzling things off the fire and slap them back again with the apparent carelessness that deftness brings, reminding one of the seeming unappreciativeness of bank clerks tying up packages of bonds. And when they want another portion or two to fill a fresh order they shout across the room to the garde manger, and those at the garde manger repeat the order and shout "Bon!" and three of four of them yell in concert, sometimes. Each tries to put more spirit into it than the other. Everything is organized bustle and orderly disorder, with the chef standing calmly in the centre of the room watching everything. Occasionally he confers in a low tone with the head writer as to the time to send up the three hundred casseroles of Terrapin Maryland to the banquet-room, where these same noisy waiters will presently enter sedately and speak in whispers.

The chef is the acting commander, not only of these scenes of activity, but of the bake-shops and sweetmeat departments, with their various heads and sub-heads, and he is just as important as he is generally imagined to be, and wears pearl buttons on his coat.

Tricks of Clairvoyants.

A clairvoyant has been telling some of the tricks of her trade and how she dupes women. When a victim seems worth working she says: "I ask for the usual fee and go into a 'trance.' Very shortly I awake with a start. 'I am very sorry,' I remark, 'but the electrical and magnetic conditions to-day are very bad. Will she call again to-morrow?' She usually is impressed by my sincerity and promises to come back. When she leaves, a negro servant, whom I have warned by an electric buzzer, follows her wherever she may go. When he returns he has the woman's residence number. From this it is an easy matter to identify her, and a few inquiries in the neighborhood—at the nearest grocery, perhaps—are sufficient to give me all the information I need. Very often as soon as I find out who my visitor is I know something about her which will give me a clue to what she wants to know. When she calls again I go into a trance, and this time the 'conditions' are all right. I surprise her inexpressibly by describing the appearance of her own residence, giving the street and number and finally spell out her own name. Nine times out of ten this is all that is required. The caller is convinced that I have learned her name and residence by occult power, and therefore is ready to believe anything else I may tell her. It is easy when you know how."—New Orleans Picayune.

School Gardens in Europe.

While almost every imaginable branch of education is being supplied to the young in this country, the teaching of horticulture has been remarkably overlooked. In this respect Russia, which is not generally regarded as a very far advanced country in educational matters, can give points to the United States.

School gardens, or small model farms, are rapidly becoming a feature of the primary schools of Russian villages. A report for the southern province of Ekaterinoslav states that 227 out of 504 schools in the province already have small model kitchens, orchards, tree plantations, or farms, averaging a little more than an acre in size, at which gardening, tree culture and silkworm culture are done by the schoolmasters, who receive special instructions at summer schools from local specialists. This province being nearly treeless, much attention is given to tree culture, silkworms ranking next in importance, and beekeeping and vineyards being studied at some of the schools. In Central Russia the culture of cereals takes first place at the school farms, while in Caucasia the greatest interest is felt in silkworm culture and vine culture.

The Trans-Siberian Road.

St. Petersburg authorities announce that the Siberian Railway will be completed by Jan. 1, 1900, if men and money can do it. The main line will be over 4,700 miles long. This project was begun in the spring of 1891. Up to date about 1,500 miles have been laid. About 70,000 men are now employed in the construction. It will terminate at Port Arthur, on Chinese territory.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The Most Thickly Peopled Spot in the World is in New York City.

In the Century is a paper by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer on "Places in New York," in the course of which the author says: Cross the Bowery now, and you will enter the famous Tenth Ward—a true tenement-house district, forming part of the most crowded city quarter in all the world. As a whole, the city of New York below the Harlem River (the Island of Manhattan) is more densely peopled than any other city in the world, counting 143.2 persons to the acre, while Paris counts 136.2. Then one-sixth of the entire population of all New York (reckoning now with the parts above the Harlem too) is concentrated upon 711 acres of ground. Here, on the lower East Side of our town, in the summer of 1894, there dwelt some 324,000 souls, averaging 476.6 to the acre; and a certain section of this great area—the Tenth Ward—showed a local acre-average of 626.26. The most thickly peopled spot in Europe is the Jew quarter in Prague; but it is only one-fifth as large as our Tenth Ward, while it shows a density scarcely greater than that of the whole of the 711 acres in which the Tenth Ward is contained—495.4 per acre. Nor is this the worst that our 711 acres can reveal. Sanitary District A 61 of the Eleventh Ward (bounded by Avenue B and Second street, Columbia, Rivington and Clinton streets) contains 32 acres, and in the summer of 1894 each of them bore 986.4 human beings. This is the very thickest, blackest coagulation of humanity in all the known world. No European place of anything like the same size even approaches it, and its nearest rival is a part of Bombay where the average population over an area of 46.06 acres is 759.66.

Yet it should be remembered that, while our acres are thus more heavily burdened than any others, places can be found in European, as in Asiatic, towns where people are more uncomfortably crowded within doors. There the houses are low. But New York tenements are very lofty, and thus our floor-space to the acre is much more extensive. Moreover, although we are now more crowded than ever before, our sanitary state steadily improves. During the decade which closed with 1874 our death-rate was 30.27 per thousand; during the one which closed with 1894 it was 24.07.

Holidays the World Over.

A computation made a short time ago showed that among the European countries the two in which wages were highest and the hours of labor least were England and France, whereas the two countries in which wages were smallest and the hours of labor longest were Italy and Russia. In some countries of the world an explanation of the apparent dearth of progressive industry among the inhabitants is to be found, perhaps, in the recurrence of holidays of a religious, patriotic or purely social character, and many persons who are familiar with the industrial usages in some cities of South and Central America say that there the number of holidays seems to exceed the number of working days. There are in some countries usually not fewer than a dozen church festivals; and there are besides patriotic festivals. A similar state of affairs exists in all Latin countries. Deducting the Sundays and holidays, the number of working days in the United States, exclusive of the gulf states, is 305. In Russia there are 307 working days; Great Britain has 278; Portugal, 283; Spain, 290; Austria, 292; Italy, 298; Bavaria, Belgium and Brazil, 300 each; Denmark, France, Norway, Saxony, Switzerland and Wurtemburg, 302 each; Sweden, 304; Prussia and Ireland, 305; the Netherlands, 308; Hungary, 312.

It has been found impossible to get any accurate figures from the South American countries, but 290 is the maximum estimate of actual working days in many of them. Of course, if the number of Sundays be subtracted from the total number of days in a year there are left 313, and if one-third of the other days available for work are set apart for holiday purposes it is perfectly clear why there should not be more than 200 working days in a year. In Anglo-Saxon countries and in the United States the special effort of working men has been not to reduce the days of labor, but the hours of labor in each day, and thus there has been within the last twenty years a larger reduction, really, of working time in the United States and in Great Britain than in the Latin or Latin-American countries.—Detroit Free Press.

A Shower of Meteors.

People who were fortunate enough to be up at an early hour yesterday morning witnessed one of the most interesting celestial phenomena ever displayed to wondering eyes. It was a meteoric shower or a bombardment of the earth by shooting stars. Several persons who saw it say the shower commenced, or was noticed first, about 5 o'clock and continued for about an hour. The sky was clear with the exception of a bank of clouds around the horizon. At first there were a few shooting stars and then suddenly the whole heavens lit up with a flash like lightning and it grew brighter and brighter until there appeared across the whole sky a trail of fire like the trail of a huge comet and from it in all directions shot stars or meteors.

The light gradually formed itself into a long streak like lightning and then moved in a slow zigzag, snake-like movement across the heavens and finally shaped itself into a perfect letter "Z," in which form it remained for a long time and then slowly faded away. During all this time there were numerous shooting stars and the whole earth was lighted up almost as bright as day. The display lasted for the greater part of an hour, but the great light described was of much shorter duration. The phenomena frightened many people and several instances are related where horses were almost paralyzed with fear at the strange sight.—Anaconda (Montana) Standard.

A Horned Rabbit.

J. C. Rutledge, of Kansas, is reported to have killed a horned rabbit. The animal did not differ materially from the ordinary cottontail found in nearly every part of the country, except that at the base of the ears there cropped out two horns, each a little over two inches in length and about an inch in circumference.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Harbor of Home."

TEXT: "Go home to thy friends and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."—Mark v., 19.

There are a great many people longing for some grand sphere in which to serve God. They admire Luther at the diet of Worms, and only wish that they had some such great opportunity in which to display their Christian prowess. They admire Paul making Felix tremble, and they only wish that they had some such grand occasion in which to preach righteousness, temperance and judgment to come. All they want is an opportunity to exhibit their Christian heroism. Now the apostle comes to us, and he practically says, "I will show you a place where you can exhibit all that is grand and beautiful and glorious in Christian character, and that is the domestic circle."

If one is not faithful in an insignificant sphere, he will not be faithful in a resounding sphere. If Peter will not help the cripple at the gate of the temple, he will never be able to preach 3000 souls into the kingdom at the Pentecost. If Paul did not take pains to instruct in the way of salvation the sheriff of the Philippian dungeon, he will never make Felix tremble. He who is not faithful in a skirmish would not be faithful in an Armageddon. The fact is, we are all placed in just the position in which we can most grandly serve God, and we ought not to be chiefly thoughtful about some sphere of usefulness which we may after awhile gain, but the all absorbing question with you and with me ought to be, "Lord, what wilt thou have me (now and here) to do?"

There is one word in my text around which the most of our thoughts will to-day revolve. That word is home. Ask ten different men the meaning of that word and they will give you ten different definitions. To one it means love at the hearth, it means plenty at the table, industry at the workstand, intelligence at the books, devotion at the altar. To him it means a greeting at the door and a smile at the chair. Peace hovering like wings. Joy clapping its hands with laughter. Life a tranquil lake. Pillowed on the ripples sleep the shadows.

Ask another man what home is and he will tell you it is want looking out of a cheerless fire grate and kneading hunger in an empty bread tray. The damp air shivering with curses. No Bible on the shelf. Children, robbers and murderers in embryo. Vile songs their lullaby. Every face a picture of ruin. Want in the background and sin staring from the front. No Sabbath wave rolling over that doorsill. Vestibule of the pit. Shadow of infernal wails. Furnace for forging everlasting chains. Faggots for an unending funeral pile. Awful word! It is spelled with curses, it weeps with ruin, it chokes with woe, it sweats with the death agony of despair.

The word home in the one case means everything bright. The word home in the other case means everything terrific.

I shall speak to you of home as a test of character, home as a refuge, home as a political safeguard, home as a school and home as a type of heaven.

And in the first place I remark that home is a powerful test of character. The disposition in public may be in gay costume, while in private it is in dishabille. As play actors may appear in one way on the stage and may appear in another way behind the scenes, so private character may be very different from public character. Private character is often public character turned wrong side out. A man may receive you into his parlor as though he were a distillation of smiles, and yet his heart may be a swamp of nettles. There are business men who all day long are mild and courteous and genial and good natured in commercial life, keeping back their irritability, and their petulance, and their discontent, but at nightfall the dam breaks and scolding pours forth in floods and freshets.

Reputation is only the shadow of character, and a very small house sometimes will cast a very long shadow. The lips may seem to drop myrrh and cassia, and the disposition to be as bright and warm as a sheaf of sunbeams, and yet they may only be a magnificent show window to a wretched stock of goods. There is many a man who is affable in public life and amid commercial spheres who, in a cowardly way, takes his anger and his petulance home and drops them in the domestic circle.

The reason men do not display their bad temper in public is because they do not want to be knocked down. There are men who hide their petulance and their irritability just for the same reason that they do not let their notes go to protest—it does not pay. Or for the same reason that they do not want a man in their stock company to sell his stock at less than the right price, lest it depreciate the value. As at sunset the wind rises, so after a sunshiny day there may be a tempestuous night. There are people who in public act the Philanthropist who at home act the Nero with respect to their slippers and their gowns.

Audubon, the great ornithologist, with gun and pencil went through the forests of America to bring down and to sketch the beautiful birds, and after years of toil and exposure completed his manuscript and put it in a trunk in Philadelphia for a few days of recreation and rest and came back and found that the rats had utterly destroyed the manuscript, but without any discomposure and without any fret or bad temper, he again picked up his gun and pencil and revisited again all the great forests of America and reproduced his immortal work. And yet there are people with the ten-thousandth part of that loss who are utterly irreconcilable, who, at the loss of a pencil or an article of raiment, will blow as long and sharp as a northeast storm.

Now, that man who is affable in public and who is irritable in private is making a fraudulent overissue of stock, and he is as bad as a bank that might have $400,000 or $500,000 of bills in circulation with no specie in the vault. Let us learn "to show piety at home." If we have it not there we have it not anywhere. If we have not genuine grace in the family circle, all our outward and public plausibility merely springs from a fear of the world or from the slimy, putrid pool of our own selfishness. I tell you the home is a mighty test of character. What you are at home you are everywhere, whether you demonstrate it or not.

Again, I remark that home is a refuge. Life is the United States army on the national road to Mexico, a long march, with ever and anon a skirmish and a battle. At eventide we pitch our tent and stack our arms. We hang up the war cap and lay our head on the knapsack. We sleep until the morning bugle calls us to marching and action. How pleasant is it to rehearse the victories and the surprises and the attacks of the day, seated by the still campfire of the home circle!

Yes, life is a stormy sea. With shivered masts and torn sails and hulk aleak, we put into the harbor of home. Blessed harbor! There we go for repairs in the drydock of quiet life. The candle in the window is to the tolling man the lighthouse guiding him into port. Children go forth to meet their fathers as pilots at the Narrows take the hand of ships. The doorsill of the home is the wharf where heavy life is unladed.

There is the place where we may talk of what we have done without being charged with self adulation. There is the place where we may lounge without being thought ungraceful. There is the place where we may express affection without being thought silly. There is the place where we may forget our annoyances and exasperations and troubles. Forlorn earth pilgrim! No home? Then die. That is better. The grave is brighter and grander and more glorious than this world, with no tent from marchings, with no harbor from the storm, with no place to rest from this scene of greed and gouge and loss and gain. God pity the man or woman who has no home!

Further, I remark that home is a political safeguard. The safeguard of the state must be built on the safety of the home. The Christian hearthstone is the only cornerstone for a republic. The virtues cultured in the family circle are an absolute necessity for the state. If there be not enough moral principle to make the family adhere, there will not be enough political principle to make the state adhere. "No home" means the Goths and Vandals, means the nomads of Asia, means the Numidians of Africa, changing from place to place according as the pasture happens to change. Confounded be all those Babels of iniquity which would overtower and destroy the home! The same storm that upsets the ship in which the family sails will sink the frigate of the constitution. Jails and penitentiaries and armies and navies are not our best defence. The door of the home is the best fortress. Household utensils are the best artillery, and the chimneys of our dwelling houses are the grandest monuments of safety and triumph. No home. No republic.

Further, I remark that home is a school. Old ground must be turned up with subsoil plow, and it must be harrowed and re-harrowed, and then the crop will not be as large as that of the new ground with less culture. Now, Youth and childhood are new ground, and all the influences thrown over their heart and life will come up in after life luxuriantly. Every time you have given a smile of approbation all the good cheer of your life will come up again in the geniality of your children. And every ebullition of anger and every uncontrollable display of indignation will be fuel to their disposition twenty or thirty or forty years from now—fuel for a bad fire a quarter of a century from this. You praise the intelligence of your child too much sometimes when you think he is not aware of it, and you will see the result of it before ten years of age in his annoying affections. You praise his beauty, supposing he is not large enough to understand what you say, and you will find him standing on a high chair before a mirror. Words and deeds and example are the seed of character, and children are very apt to be the second edition of their parents. Abraham begat Isaac, so virtue is apt to go down in the ancestral line, but Herod begat Archelaus, so iniquity is transmitted. What vast responsibility comes upon parents in views of this subject!

Oh, make your home the brightest place on earth if you would charm your children to the high path of virtue and rectitude and religion! Do not always turn the blinds the wrong way. Let the light which puts gold on the gentian and spots the pansy pour into your dwellings. Do not expect the little feet to keep step to a dead march. Do not cover up your walls with such pictures as West's "Death on a Pale Horse" or Tintoretto's "Massacre of the Innocents." Rather cover them, if you have pictures, with "The Hawking Party," and "The Mill by the Mountain Stream," and "The Fox Hunt," and "The Children Amid Flowers," and "The Harvest Scene," and "The Saturday Night Marketing."

Get you no hint of cheerfulness from grasshopper's leap and lamb's frisk, and quail's whistle, and garrulous streamlet, which, from the rock at the mountain top clear down to the meadow ferns under the shadow of the steep comes looking for the steepest place to leap off at and talking just to hear itself talk? If all the skies hurtled with tempest and everlasting storm wandered over the sea, and every mountain stream went raving mad, frothing at the mouth with mad foam, and there were nothing but simooms blowing among the hills, and there were neither lark's carol nor humming bird's thrill, nor waterfall's dash, but only bear's bark and panther's scream and wolf's howl, then you might well gather into your homes only the shadows. But when God has strewn the earth and the heavens with beauty and with gladness, let us take into our homes circles all innocent hilarity, all brightness and all good cheer. A dark home makes bad boys and bad girls in preparation for bad men and bad women.

Above all, my friends, take into your homes Christian principle. Can it be that in any of the comfortable homes of my congregation the voice of prayer is never lifted? What! No supplication at night for protection? What! No thanksgiving in the morning for care? How, my brother, my sister, will you answer God in the day of judgment with reference to your children? It is a plain question, and therefore I ask it. In the tenth chapter of Jeremiah God says he will pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon his name. Oh, parents, when you are dead and gone and the moss is covering the inscription of the tombstone, will your children look back and think of father and mother at family prayer? Will they take the old family Bible and open it and see the mark of tears and contrition and tears of consoling promise, wept by eyes long before gone out into darkness? Or, if you do not inculcate Christian principle in the hearts of your children, and you do not warn them against evil, and you do not invite them to holiness, and to God, and they wander off into dissipation and into infidelity, and at last make shipwreck of their immortal souls, on their deathbed and in the day of judgment they will curse you! Seated by the register or the stove, what if on the wall should come out the history of your children? What a history—the mortal and immortal life of your loved ones! Every parent is writing the history of his child. He is writing it, composing it into a song or tuning it into a groan.

My mind runs back to one of the best of early homes. Prayer, like a roof over it. Peace, like an atmosphere in it. Parents, personifications of faith in trial and comfort in darkness. The two pillars of that earthly home long ago crumbled to dust. But shall I ever forget that earthly home? Yes, when the flower forgets the sun that warms it. Yes, when the mariner forgets the star that guides him. Yes, when love has gone out on the heart's altar and memory has emptied its urn into forgetfulness. Then, home of my childhood, I will forget thee—the family altar of a father's importunity and a mother's tenderness, the voices of affection, the funerals of our dead. Father and mother, with interlocked arms, like intertwining branches of trees, making a perpetual arbor of love and peace and kindness, then I will forget thee; then, and only then. You know, my brother, that 100 times you have been kept out of sin by the memory of such a scene as I have been describing. You have often had raging temptations, but you know what has held you with supernatural grasp. I tell you a man who has had such a good home as that never gets over it, and a man who has had a bad early home never gets over that.

Again, I remark that home is a type of heaven. To bring us to that home Christ left his home. Far up and far back in the history of heaven there came a period when its more illustrious citizen was about to absent himself. He was not going to sail from beach to beach. We have often done that. He was not going to put out from one hemisphere to another hemisphere. Many of us have done that. But he was to sail from world to world, the spaces unexplored and immensities untraveled. No world had ever hailed heaven, and heaven had never hailed any other world. I think that the windows and the balconies were thronged and that the pearly beach was crowded with those who had come to see Him sail out of the harbor of light into the oceans beyond. Out and out and out, and on and on and on, and down and down and down He sped, until one night, with only one to greet Him, he arrived. His disembarkation so unpretending, so quiet, that it was not known on earth until the excitement in the cloud gave intimation that something grand and glorious had happened. Who comes there? From what port did He sail? Why was this the place of His destination? I question the shepherds. I question the camel drivers. I question the angels. I have found out. He was an exile. But the world has had plenty of exiles. Abraham, an exile from Ur of the Chaldees; John, an exile from Ephesus; Kosciusko, an exile from Poland; Mazzini, an exile from Rome; Emmet, an exile from Ireland; Victor Hugo, an exile from France; Kossuth, an exile from Hungary. But this One of whom I speak to-day had such resounding farewell and came into such chilling reception—for not even a hostler went out with his lantern to help Him in—that He is more to be celebrated than any other expatriated one of earth or heaven.

At our best estate we are only pilgrims and strangers here. "Heaven is our home." Death will never knock at the door of that mansion, and in all that country there is not a single grave. How glad parents are in holiday time to gather their children home again. But I have noticed that almost always there is a son or a daughter absent—absent from home, perhaps absent from the country, perhaps absent from the world. Oh, how glad our heavenly Father will be when He gets all His children home with Him in heaven! And how delightful it will be for brothers and sisters to meet after long separation! Once they parted at the door of immortality. Once they saw only "through a glass darkly;" now it is "face to face," corruption, incorruption; mortality, immortality. Where are now all their sins and sorrows and troubles? Overwhelmed in the Red Sea of death while they passed through dry shod.

Gates of pearl, capstones of amethyst, thrones of dominion do not stir my soul so much as the thought of home. Once there, let earthly sorrows howl like storms and roll like seas. Home! Let thrones rot and empires wither. Home! Let the world die in an earthquake struggle and be buried amid procession of planets and dirge of spheres. Home! Let everlasting ages roll in irresistible sweep. Home! No sorrow, no crying, no tears, no death, but home, sweet home; home, beautiful home, everlasting home, home with each other, home with angels, home with God.

One night, lying on my lounge when very tired, my children all around about me in full romp and hilarity and laughter—on the lounge, half awake and half asleep, I dreamed this dream: I was in a far country. It was not Persia, although more than oriental luxuriance crowned the cities. It was not the tropics, although more than tropical fruitfulness filled the gardens. It was not Italy, although more than Italian softness filled the air. And I wandered round looking for thorns and nettles, but I found that none of them grew there, and I saw the sun rise, and I watched to see it set, but it sank not. And I saw the people in holiday attire, and I said, "When will they put off this and put on workmen's garb and again delve in the mine or swelter at the forge?" But they never put off the holiday attire.

And I wandered in the suburbs of the city to find the place where the dead sleep, and I looked all along the line of the beautiful hills, the place where the dead might most blissfully sleep, and I saw towers and castles, but not a mausoleum or a monument or a white slab could I see. And I went into the chapel of the great town, and I said, "Where do the poor worship, and where are the hard benches on which they sit?" And the answer was made to me, "We have no poor in this country." And then I wandered out to find the hovels of the destitute, and I found mansions of amber and ivory and gold, but not a tear could I see, not a sigh could I hear, and I was bewildered, and I sat down under the branches of a great tree and said: "Where am I? And whence comes all this scene?" And then out from among the leaves and up the flowery paths and across the bright steams there came a beautiful group, thronging all about me, and as I saw them come I thought I knew their step, and as they shouted I thought I knew their voices, but then they were so gloriously arrayed in apparel, such as I had never before witnessed, that I bowed as stranger to stranger. But when again they clapped their hand and shouted, "Welcome, welcome!" the mystery all vanished, and I found that time had gone and eternity had come, and we were all together again in our new home in heaven. And I looked around, and I said: "Are we all here?" and the voices of many generations responded, "All here!" And while tears of gladness were raining down our cheeks, and the branches of the Lebanon cedars were clapping their hands, and the towers of the great city were chiming their welcome, we all together began to leap and shout and sing, "Home, home, home!"

AMERICANS OF FIGHTING AGE.

There Are More Than 10,000,000 of Them in the United States.

The total number of men unorganized yet available for military duty in the United States, exclusive of the Territories, is 10,024,584, according to the reports received by the Adjutant-General of the army, which have been laid before Congress. These reports show that the military force of the country is 112,735, of which by far the great majority are attached to the infantry branch of the service. These militiamen are divided among the States as follows: Alabama, 2453; Arkansas, 1019; California, 3770; Colorado, 1802; Connecticut, 2524; Delaware, 457; Florida, 1198; Georgia, 4588; Idaho, 613; Illinois, 6743; Indiana, 2959; Iowa, 2516; Kansas, 1655; Kentucky, 1657; Louisiana, 2129; Maine, 1356; Maryland, 1859; Missouri, 2349; Montana, 459; Nebraska, 1330; Nevada, 371; New Hampshire, 1368; New Jersey, 4188; New York, 13,469; North Carolina, 1510; North Dakota, 523; Ohio, 5988; Oregon, 1504; Pennsylvania, 8889; Rhode Island, 1347; South Carolina, 3734; South Dakota, 806; Tennessee, 1821; Texas, 2643; Utah, 938; Vermont, 728; Virginia, 3137; Washington, 864; West Virginia, 881; Wisconsin, 2622; Wyoming, 415; Arizona, 488; New Mexico, 433; Oklahoma, 613; Massachusetts, 5947; Michigan, 2864; Minnesota, 2009; Mississippi, 1817.

The report shows that New York State has a total number of men available for military duty of 800,000. Pennsylvania has 839,528, Ohio 650,000, California 205,000, Massachusetts 419,000, Connecticut 105,000, Maine 104,000, New Hampshire 34,000, and Vermont 44,000. The naval militia force for the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, which is 1534 strong, is not included in the total of States given above, nor are their 82,800 men available for the military included in the grand total for the State.

THE MONETARY CIRCULATION.

The Amount of Money Has Increased by Millions in a Year.

The monthly statement of monetary circulation in the United States issued by the Treasury Department shows that on February 1 the circulation per capita was $23.05, based on an estimated population of 72,288,000. On that date the amount of money in circulation was $1,665,977,683, an increase of $76,257,981 over the amount in circulation February 1, 1893. The circulation of gold coin one year ago was $499,262,686, while on February 1, 1897, it amounted to $645,568,492.

During the month of January the increase in circulation was $15,754,288. The gold coin in the Treasury increased $9,461,765 during that period, while the gold bullion there decreased by $2,278,625.

Wages Increased in Japan Since the War.

One of the most remarkable results of the Chino-Japanese war has been the great increase of wages in Japan, both skilled and ordinary. The cotton mills are driven to desperate measures to secure operatives, and one mill has gone so far as to abduct workmen and place them under guard to prevent other mills from retaliating. One Hiogo factory has built quarters for nearly 2000 men and women, who are not allowed to see outsiders or to go off the premises. The police have attempted to stop the abductions without success.

American Volunteers to Become Ministers.

Henceforth the commissioned officers of the Volunteers of America, the movement organized by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, will be vested with all the powers ordinarily conferred upon ministers of the Gospel. Ten officers will be ordained at once. They will have full authority, legally and morally, to perform all the rites and ceremonies in common usage, including the solemnization of matrimony, the baptism of infants and the administration of the holy sacrament.

Price of Terrapin.

Maryland terrapin are now selling at $70 per dozen.

PETS SPREAD DISEASE.

Many Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Other Maladies Traced to Cats.

A common cause of the widespread prevalence of infectious diseases has been traced to an unusual and unsuspected source. It has been found that cats and other household pets are responsible for the scattering of the microbes of contagious disease.

Household pets are in the habit of wandering out of doors, even when the most careful vigilance is kept over them. Cats and dogs especially are in the habit of taking nocturnal excursions to garbage-laden alleys and into the very central point of disease and contagion. They have a peculiar penchant for making daily calls at our neighbor's house, especially when encouraged to come for the sake of entertaining a sick child.

Cats, more particularly than dogs, on account of their more domestic habits, have long been suspected of being a partial factor in conveying infection. Physicians and students have of late begun a series of investigations wherewith to prove their well-founded suspicions. And they have inaugurated a crusade against any sort of living thing in the way of a pet, to prevent their incursion and excursion where there is disease.

Careful investigation has proved that a great part of the diphtheria prevalent in the city and nearly all of the scarlet fever has been traced to cats. They not only are subject to the disease itself, but are also the means of a direct transference of microbes. But diphtheria and scarlet fever contagion has not been the sole extent of the evil. Several cases of small-pox have been reported by health officers in different parts of the county which have been brought about in the same way, that is, by a cat from an infected house bringing disease to the family of a neighbor. Another case is reported in Chicago of contagion where a rabbit was loaned as a plaything to a child with measles. Later the innocent dumb beast was sent back, carrying death in its very contact, through the thoughtlessness and ignorance of both families concerned. Innumerable cases of deadly typhus have been met with which have been induced by the same means. Yet people continue to wonder at the spread of disease, and in their criminal carelessness permit their household pets to wander about at liberty. Medical journals have been aroused, of course, by the reports of investigators, and by vigorous editorials and reports of specific cases are trying to warn the community at least against a terrible and newly unearthed evil. French publications particularly have offered their assistance in the crusade. Considerable space was given to a peculiar case of a seamstress in Paris, who, in her solitude and loneliness, was in the habit of permitting her dog to lick her face. At one time her pet, who was a large St. Bernard, remained away a whole week from the protecting roof of his mistress. On his return her joy was so unbounded that she fondled him more than ever. Suddenly she was attacked with a severe inflammation of the right eye. The cause was unknown. Several oculists were visited and consulted, but treatment in every case was unsuccessful. The right eye became a swollen, hideous mass, and the sight was totally destroyed. In course of time the inflammation began to spread to the left eye, and to prevent the certain fatal influence of the other eye it was cut out. Upon careful examination a hideous discovery was made. Within the member, back of the cornea, was found a tapeworm. This the dog had probably picked up while licking some diseased and foul object when away from home, and had transferred it on his return to his mistress's cheek.

Cats and dogs are known to be indiscriminate and careless in the choice of objects on which they exercise their tongues. Then, on account of their zeal in licking the hands and faces of their masters, great danger lies in the transmission of parasites. Contagion by this means is simple and easy, and it is marvellous that a greater amount of hideous parasitic disease has not been the result.—Chicago Times-Herald.

White Cats and Hearing.

"Some months since I related some experiences and opinions in regard to the defect in hearing of white cats," observed a scientific man, "and as an evidence of the extended circulation of the Star, which printed those remarks, I have heard from residents in nearly every State in the Union in connection with the same. Nine-tenths of those who have written on the subject agree with me that white cats are always deaf. I have ascertained, however, that many of the denials of this statement are based upon error or a misunderstanding. A white cat which has even one hair that is not white is not a white cat. The one hair changes the whole condition. White cats are also extremely rare.

"I remember some years ago Professor Bell advertised that he desired to buy some white cats for experimental purposes in this connection, for it was Professor Bell who first made the discovery that white cats are deaf. In reply to his first advertisement over 100 cats were brought him. Of the lot he rejected all but three, though each cat owner was sure that his cat was white. He soon satisfied them, however, that, while the cats were to nearly all intents and purposes white, they were not pure white, in that there were some hairs on them that were not white."—Washington Star.

Delaware's Historic Bible.

Since 1853 the Governors of Delaware have been sworn into office on a Bible which possesses a rare historic interest. It is one of the original Stephenus Bibles now in existence, printed in Latin in the year 1532. The other volume is in the possession of the Societie d'Histoire in Paris, in whose rooms it is kept in a glass case during the day and is locked in a fireproof safe at night.

The Delawarean treasure is kept in an old pine desk, whose lock could be forced with a penknife. For years it served as a seat in a chair which was too low to accommodate a person sitting in front of a desk. Then it was piled up with a lot of old law reports, and not until three years ago was it placed where there was a semblance of safety. Bibliophiles regard the original Stephenus Bible as one of the rarest and most valuable volumes in the world of obsolete books.—Atlanta Constitution.

Each Man's Indebtedness.

Every man who knows more or thinks more deeply than another man is with whom he comes into contact owes him a debt by virtue of that very fact.

Of course, he needs patience, forbearance, and tact. He must not attempt the impossible, or expect any large returns for small outlays, but be content to sow good seed as he finds opportunity, in conversation, in sympathy, in aid, in valuable hints, in lending or recommending books, sometimes, when it is welcome, in definite instruction.

If he be of a generous and sympathetic nature, he will soon find out what interests another, and, taking that as a basis, can often lead his mind to clearer and stronger thought and more accurate judgment.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
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JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Nobody works harder and gets less for it than the hypocrite.

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WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Some girls get married just to let others know that they can.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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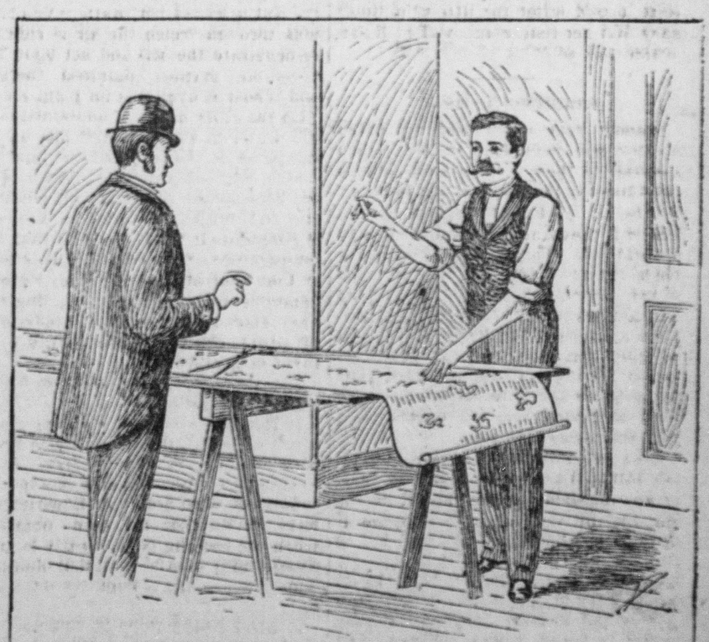

A St. Louis paper hanger and contractor, in enumerating some of his past troubles, said: "My wife and I swear by Ripans Tabules. Many a morning I have gone to work on a job and had to quit. I can't begin to tell you all the suffering I have gone through. I lost my appetite and nearly starved myself in trying to work up a relish for food; but indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and headache constantly attended me. I took bitters, tonics, pills, but they didn't cure me. My wife had also some trouble with her stomach and it was a friend of hers who first told her to try

RIPANS TABULES

We started in together to take them. My appetite soon came back and I began to feel bully, and my wife is as well as ever she was in her life."

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 18

IF Miller had gained his contest for sheriff, attorney Chambers would have been put on the slate for state senator.

GOV. Bushnell, of Ohio, has intimated he will appoint Charles L. Kurtz to the U. S. Senate to serve out John Sherman's term.

YORK county Republicans will bring out banker Shindel for state treasurer. We will want to know whether he is a No. 1, 2 or 3 shingle.

IF the state capital is removed to Philadelphia, York, or any other town, there can't be any worse legislation than we have been getting from Harrisburg.

IN Pittsburg the Republican faction fight is worse than red hot, and the Quays are to appear in court on charges of libeling several Pittsburg leaders. There's an appalling stew going on everywhere, among 'em.

OUR solons at Harrisburg can put out as large a grist of bills in church as at any time in the capitol. Nearly 700 bills have been read in place since the organization, and still more blossoming.

WE regret to learn a fire on Sunday morning destroyed the office of the Pittsburg Post, one of the leading dailies. The Post will be printed from the Leader office for a short time, until it has a new plant in operation.

OUR portly friend Chambers, when this contest is over, may take himself to raising a salvation army to contest old Nick's progress, as he will need no affidavits to bring his case before the court of Heaven, provided he can get recognition to practice before that bar.

THE Pennsylvania Steel works near Harrisburg, has made a cut of ten per cent in wages. The "advance agent of prosperity" will pass thro there in a few days on his way to be inaugurated, and should stop to raise the wages according to pre-election pledges.

IN a theatre or any like entertainment, it is not illegal to applaud if the performance meets ones approbation. It is equally lawful to hiss if any part meets with disfavor and an arrest on the latter account would be unwarranted in law.

Hanna the manager of "the advance agent of prosperity," has forced the miners employed in the mines at Pittsburg to sign a contract to work for a year for sixty cents a ton. The men wers expecting seventy-five cents when the lake season opened. The men signed the contract rather than see their families starve.

Gov. Hastings has displayed active interest in the solution of a much vexed question, that of the proper distribution of the State's contribution to the public schools. The bounty has grown to become an important item, both to the Commonwealth and to those who immediately enjoy the distribution thereof.

Hollidaysburg makes a bid for the new capitol. Maj. Wm. Williams, a Mexican war veteran, and one of the wealthiest residents of that town, offers to donate the Hollidaysburg seminary and its spacious grounds, of which he is the owner, as a site for the state buildings. The property is worth $100,000.

THERE will be lots of gubernatorial timber for the next race, among the Republicans. There is Wm. A. Stone of Allegheny; Congressman C. W. Stone, of Warren; Congressman-elect Wm. Connell of Scranton; Congressman John Leisenring of Luzerne; General John A. Wiley of Franklin.

Centre must hold up her hand, we are not yet run out of talent—Judge Furst is still in our midst.

McKinley, they say, is to have the grandest inauguration of any President heretofore sworn in.

Gov. Hastings' reception Wednesday night of last week was the most brilliant ever given in Harrisburg.

The Bradley Martin ball given in New York one night last week, cost $200,000. The display of diamonds ran into millions.

These seem to be good times for the rich, but the poorer classes can't even afford to smile—for them it is all sadness.

THE state convention of school directors met at Harrisburg, last week, and had a most interesting session, dealing with matters of vital importance in the advancement of the public schools. One of the prominent advocates of educational measures, we were pleased to note, was D. F. Fortney, Esq., who is so active in the school work in our county, and on this account has been re-elected a director in the Bellefonte school board for a number of terms, and has done good work there of which the intelligent citizens of that town show deserved appreciation, an example worthy to be imitated by districts that discard real friends of the cause of education and put noodles into school boards.

THE Clearfield Republican shows an interesting fact relative to the expense of maintening paupers under the new Clearfield county poorhouse as compared with the old system of township maintainance.

It appears that the cost of maintening the poor under the old system was $51,500 per year. To-day the poor of the county are well fed and well housed, while those that are able to work are required to obey the Scriptural injunction and earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

The cost for farm, buildings, etc., was $70,123, for which that county has an excellent farm of 166 acres. The total expense for keeping the poor was $24,617. From this deduct stock of provisions on hand, leaves actual cost of keeping its poor $21,627. This is the first year's experience.

THE TABLE AND THE BACK TO BEAR ALL.

The Republican plans for taxation and revenue are rapidly taking shape. It is apparent that their chief reliance for getting the $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 additional revenue needed is to be an increased tax on sugar and a restored tax on wool.

The table and the back—food and clothing, says the World—are to bear the burden of the new taxation.

In all the manufacturing schedules the McKinley rate will be restored or increased, the present highly protective rate maintained, or a compromise between the two adopted. The purpose of high protective duties is not to restrict importations. Where revenue begins to increase, protection fails. The Dingley bill is therefore framed with a view to shutting out competing foreign goods. It will be a tariff for bounties—protection for Trusts.

When McKinley had to satisfy the campaign contributors and at the same time reduce the surplus revenue, he raised the duties in all but two of the schedules and made sugar free. The Dingley committee is repeating the first part of the process and increasing the duties on sugar and clothing to meet the deficiency. The rich will get the bounties—the poor will pay the bulk of the taxes.

And after that, the judgment!

A CONVINCING ADMISSION.

That was both a cynical and a convincing admission of the power held and exercised by the Sugar Trust to **control the production and the price of sugar in the United States, which Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the Trust, made to the committee of the New York Legislature that is now investigating the several Trusts of that state. The report of the matter is as follows:**

"You control now the product and price of refined sugar in the United States?" said Chairman Lexow.

"We undoubtedly do," replied Mr. Havemeyer.

"And you do it by reason of the consolidation?"

"We do it simply from the fact that we own property that can refine so much sugar."

Mr. Havemeyer then said: "And it may as well be recorded now that, when we controlled 95 per cent. of the sugar market of the United States, the Supreme Court decided it was perfectly legal for us to do so."

The President of the Sugar Trust is no doubt quite correct in assuming that, under the present so-called Anti-Trust law of Congress, which was evidently made to protect, not to destroy, these offensive combinations in restraint of competition in trade, his company is acting within its legal rights. His company probably has the legal right to control the product and fix the price of refined sugar, but it is manifest that, while he is correct in taking that view of the case, the law itself is wrong; the Anti-Trust law, in fact, appears to put no actual restraint upon the sordid and rapacious Trusts or combinations, which, by largely monopolizing and arbitrarily restricting production, put whatever prices best suit themselves upon the actual necessaries of life.

One of these necessaries is refined sugar, and the Trust is supported in its control of its production and price by not only the Anti-Trust law, but by the tariff, which puts a virtually prohibitory duty on the imported product. The Sugar Trust can be readily shorn of its power to thus prey upon the people by putting all refined sugars on the free lists. Any duty which upholds a single one of these aggressive combinations which operate in distraint of wholesome competition in trade, to the distress of the country, should be wholly removed. If refined sugars were put upon the free list the Sugar Trust would collapse under the weight of the unrestricted competition which would follow.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

BRUSH NALLEY.

What Our Correseondent from Down the Country Has to Say.

Rev. Shortes preached his farewell sermon on Sunday at Rebersburg.

Ezra Krape, of Clintondale, was in our valley on Tuesday visiting friends.

Scott Walizer, of Kreamerville, is seriously ill with a bad cough.

Luther B. Frank, of Rebersburg, was to Bellefonte last Wednesday on business.

Wm. Kreamer, of Millheim, attended the auction at Rebersburg last Saturday evening.

Tom Harter and wife of Boonville, were at the concert at Madisonburg Saturday evening.

Mrs. Newton Brungard, of near Wolf's Store, has been ill for several weeks.

Miss Lulu McMullen, of Hecla, had a pleasant visit at George Smulls near Kreamerville.

Some of the Hublersburg people attended the concerts at Madisonburg Friday and Saturday evenings.

Mrs. Hannah Felmer, of Rebersburg, who had been ill for about six weeks, is able to be up and around again.

Mr. Wait's auction, at Rebersburg, is well attended; all should take advantage of cheap buying and cheer the auctioneer.

Mrs. Dan. Harter, of near Rebersburg, who was visiting her daughter Rose, at Williamsport last week, came home Saturday.

The remodeled Lutheran church at Rebersburg, will be dedicated next Sunday, Feb. 21st; the building makes a very attractive appearance since it is finished.

Joseph Wolf, of Bellwood, came to his native valley last Friday to hear the immediate results of the election and to have a general talk with his old friends.

In the person of Jared Kreamer Centre Hall was represented at the east end of Brush valley last Thursday; the people generally know Jared when he smiles upon them.

Last Saturday evening Harry Cole and Dr. Houtz, of Loganton, stopped at the Rebersburg hotel for their supper, while on the way to the concert at Madisonburg.

Rev. Stapleton, of Lewisburg, the Presiding Elder of the United Ev. church, delivered a very interesting discourse on Sunday evening at Rebersburg; for his subject he selected "Geneology," Eph. 3:15.

Last Thursday commissioner Daniel Heckman was through our valley to distribute the necessary material to hold the election at the different precincts, on Tuesday; Brush valley is glad to see the face of a commissioner now and then.

The convention at Madisonburg last week was very well attended, quite a number of our Brush valley people were interested in the music. The town hall was crowded to its utmost on Friday and Saturday evenings. Quite a number from Clinton county attended the convention.

Mr. E. Daynes, the horse doctor who gave a free lecture at the Rebersburg hotel Saturday evening, had the pleasure of treating quite a number of horses for our farmers; the people seem to be very well pleased with his treatment. Dr. Daynes does not seem to know only a few diseases, but he seems to be able to cure any horse which is curable, and if he cannot cure a horse he informs the owner of the animal at once that he cannot help it.

SPRING MILLS

A Chicken and Waffle and Oyster Supper Will be Given Saturday Evening.

Commercial agents report business very light.

Orris Beatty formerly an employe of the P. R. R. has retired from railroading and entered into the picture business.

Major Huss, shoemaker of our village, visited Bellefonte last week and met with quite a mishap; having lost his watch and pocketbook containing eight or ten dollars.

Frank Rearick has his new building completed and is receiving his stock; last week he received quite a large invoice of printing material, presses, etc. In addition to the printing business he will deal in bicycles.

Applicants for postmaster of our village are evidently awaiting events. After the inauguration no doubt the war for the office will commence in earnest—possibly with a little fire and brimstone. A vast majority of our people would be perfectly satisfied to let the postoffice remain where it is.

T. C. Kenly one of our popular citizens visited Washington last week on special business. Mr. K. also stopped into the Senate chamber and had a glimpse of quite a number of prominent Senators, visited several of the departments, etc., and returned home well pleased with his trip to the capital.

The ladies connected with the M. E. church of our village will hold a waffle, chicken and oyster supper on next Saturday evening in the town hall. The committee of arrangements are making every effort to have this entertainment a very enjoyable one. All invited.

We are scarce of dwellings; quite a number of families will be obliged to "double up" again as they did last year. The new road from the "hill" to the R. R. station, is a fine location for a dozen or twenty dwellings. C. P. Long has a very beautiful residence in this thoroughfare, and why not have more?

LINDEN HALL.

Our Aged Citizen Jonathan Tressler Injured by a Fall.

Who drove fifty miles on Sunday? Everything was quiet on election day.

Henry Gingerich is hauling lumber to Colyer.

The meeting at Boalsburg was well attended last week.

Hale Ross and wife were also entertaining some of their friends.

Wm. and Harry attended services at Fillmore on Sunday night.

Mrs. Hess expects to erect a new barn on her property on Sunny Side.

Henry Zeigler made a business trip to Tusseyville on Tuesday of last week.

The grippe seems to be taking its regular rounds again through this community.

The corn house and pig pen on the property of Henry Reitz burned last Monday night.

Miss Reish, of Boalsburg, was visiting her friend Bessie Searson a few days last week.

G. E. Meyer and wife were entertaining some of their many friends over Sunday.

Mrs. Miller, of Tusseyville, was visiting in this community on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Y. Lingle and wife, of Potters Mills, were visiting in this community over Sunday.

Miss Mary Miller, of Lemont, was a pleasant guest of George Swab and wife a few days last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig was visiting friends at Tusseyville on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Mary Ross, who has been ill for some time, we are glad to note is again able to be up and around.

Henry Zeigler, accompanied by his two daughters Lizzie and Katie spent Wednesday of last woek in Bellefonte.

The revival meeting which has been going on for almost five weeks closed last Thursday with twelve conversions.

Miss Marion Rossman of Tusseyville we are sorry to learn, is seriously ill with a disease of the brain.

Who was the young man who drove fifty miles on Sunday for the sake of a girl? Please let us hear from you next week.

A sled with some of our young folks on board spent Sunday at State College. They report having had a pleasant trip.

Jacob Smith and wife, of Colyer, are sersously ill of pneumonia; their many friends of this place wish them a speedy recovery.

The little infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bradford, P. R. R. operator at this place has been seriously ill during the past week.

Mrs. Henrietta Long has been very ill during the past week; she is also well up in years and her many friends are hoping to see her cheering face again.

A sled load consisting of parties from Tusseyville and this place made a trip to State College on Sunday; they report a pleasant time.

Mr. Emmentrout, of West Virginia, and friend Miss Gertie Miller, of Rock Springs, were the pleasant guests of Frank Weiland and wife on Sunday.

A sled load of young folks of this community attended meeting at Lemont on Monday night; B. says they were all a little tight, that is why the horses got so tangled up. Rob was grieved that he had to get out into the snow.

Our aged and esteemed citizen Jonathan Tressler, Sr., aged about 98 years in attempting to descend a flight of stairs in the grist mill made a misstep and descended a little faster than comfortable. He received several severe cuts and bruises which it was feared for a time might prove serious, but at present writing he is fast recovering. Mr. Tressler bears up remarkably well for his age; last fall he was seen day after day in the corn field husking corn; he is also frequently seen at the chopping block swinging the axe with remarkable force. His many friends wish his speedy recovery.

Not How High

But how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's what makes ours an ever-expanding business, it's a potent advertiser; it tells the story through the purse in many homes, only to be re-told to others by appreciative money savers. Our Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Clothing and Underwear have been marked way down. You may need some. Boots and Shoes in profusion. A pair of good warm Gloves or Mittens will keep out the cold. We have just the thing. Come in and see them. We can save you big money on every purchase.

KREAMER & SON.

Chosen by the

Government

The War Department proposes to test the bicycle for army use, and recently asked for proposals for furnishing bicycles for the purpose. Result: Bids from $50 to $85 each for other machines; our bid of $100 each for Columbias, their invariable price. And the Government selected

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

If YOU are able to pay $100 for a bicycle, why be content with anything but a Columbia?

The experts who made the choice decided that Columbias were worth every dollar of the $100 asked for them.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity let, us know.

1849 — VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE — 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good ● lways Reliable.

The Guide and YOUR CHOICE } One packet either **Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory** or **Pansy Choice mixed for** 15c

Two packets **25c.**, three packets **30c.** Full retail price 45 cts.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for 3 months, the **Guide** and **One packet of Seeds** (named above) for **25 cents.**

Every Tenth Person sending an Order as above will receive a Coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seeds.

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of **Choice Flower Seeds free.**

JAMES VICK'S SONS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.50 p. m., New York, 5.55 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10.20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3.55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 25	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Ha l	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m, 10.05 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a. m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 59	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 20	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. Lve Wm'PORT Lve Arr.		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30				2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5,30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30	
7 23	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m		Arr. Lve.		a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	22½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 12½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4, 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Ed. Kerlin says he will be able to take charge of his school at Lemont in a week or two.

——Fergus Potter, one of Harris township's representative citizens, was in town Monday.

——Mrs. Stein, of Bellefonte, was the guest at the home of J. B. Kreamer several days this week.

——Miss Stump, from near Plumgrove, was a pleasant caller and set her mother's Reporter label out into '97.

—Supt. Gramley and Mrs. Gramley, of Rebersburg, were visiting at the home of Mr. Simon Harper on Monday and Tuesday.

——Will Curry, of near Centre Hill, was in to see us a few days ago. He will leave the D. L. Kerr farm and move on the Osman farm west of town.

——B. F. Yearick, for a number of years tenant on Kurtz's farm near this place, this spring will move on a farm three miles beyond Salona. He is an excellent citizen.

——Miss Mame Kreamer leaves today for Hartleton, where she will be a bridesmaid for her friend Miss Mazie Pellman, whose wedding to a Mr Glover occurs tonight.

——Ex-landlord Bartges is making extensive preparations for farming in the spring. He is sporting a big heavy team of blacks, a recent purchase, and they are dandies.

——Ira C. Korman, of Oak Hall, was down to Centre Hall yesterday on a business trip. Mr. Korman is quite an extensive dealer in farm implements, and along with it has been in charge of the grain house at that place. He is a live young man and does a big buisness.

——Howard Homan, our former townsman, now located in Williamsport, came up on Monday on a visit among his old friends. He says he likes the Lumber City and for the present has no intention of locating elsewhere.

——Chas. Long, Spring Mills' hustling merchant, was in town on Monday. He has opened a large store at Northumbsrland, and in connection with his store at Spring Mills and State College has enough to keep him out of mischief.

——Mr. Ira Sigler, of Mifflin county, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Samuel Crotzer, east of town. An important event is billed to take place in Mr. Crotzer's family in a week or two in which Mr. Sigler will figure prominently. The REPORTER will give particulars later.

——Henry Moyer and son William, of Tusseyville, were pleasant callers at this office a few days ago. Mr. Moyer will have a large sale of his farm stock and implements on March 19, and intends quitting farming for once. He has occupied the farm of Daniel Fleisher for about eighteen years. Such tenants as he are exceedingly rare these days.

COBURN.

A Breezy Letter from Our Correspondent Down the Valley.

Reuben Royer transacted business at Laurelton Monday.

A. J. Campbell came home on Saturday and remained over the election.

K. H. Stover and lady friend attended the concert at Madisonburg last Friday evening.

Mrs. Hulda Ripka, of Linden Hall, spent a few days last week visiting friends at this place.

Emanuel Garbrick and daughter Olie, of Zion, were visiting friends at this place on Sunday.

E. H. Musser and family, of Woodward, were visiting at the home of T. W. Hosterman on Sunday.

Ed. Bower and wife, of Haines township, were royally entertained by the family of J. H. Bowersox, on last Sunday.

The protracted meeting in the Evangelical church continues with unabated interest; the church is crowded every evening with worshipers and spectators.

A. F. Harter, of Millheim, has his shingle mill in operation, on the old saw mill owned by the Kerstetter estate at this place. M. M. Harback does the sawing, and knows how to handle it; he is an old veteran at the business.

W. H. Meyer, of this place, expects to become a citizen of Centre Hall after April 1st, he having purchased a property at that place, near the station; we are all sorry to see him go, but what will be our loss will be Centre Hall's gain.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. Wolfe, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla. Sold by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

The Fence Law.

The opinion handed down one day last week by Judge Savidge, of Sunbury, interpreting the fence law, is of interest to every farmer in the state. A woman had brought suit against a neighbor for damage to her corn by his cattle. Judge Savidge charged that the law formerly required a man to fence against his neighbor's cattle but now under the statute every man must fence against his own cattle, and this he must do at all hazards, no matter if it takes a fence ten feet high. If one's cattle get out and do damage to his neighbor the owner of the cattle is liable for the damage done, unless it can be shown the cattle were let out by a tresspasser, in which case the party damaged would proceed against the wrong-doer.

Fighting Tuberculosis.

Dr. Walter, veterinary surgeon, has held a consultation with State Veternarian Pearson as to the best means to stamp out tuberculosis in cattle. To examine all the cattle in the State with the tuberculosis test would cost over five millions of dollars, and another plan was devised by which an outward test will be made at a total cost of about $60,000. A bill, however, will be presented to the present Legislature providing that no cattle diseased in any way shall be imported in this State.

Ask Your Patronage.

Frank Arney and Ollie Stover wish to inform the public that they have received a sample book of wall paper from a Chicago Wall Paper mill, from which they expect to sell paper at such prices that will surprise their patrons; further, that they intend carrying on the painting business as last season, doing all kinds of work in painting and paper hanging.

For Sale.

The Harpster property now occupied by D. J. Meyer, will be offered at private sale. It is desirably located, and has good dwelling house, stable, and other necessary outbuildings, along with a large building now occupied by A. J. Reesman's stove and tin store. The property will be offered at a bargain. Address

JOHN S. HARPSTER,
123 Stepheson St., Freeport, Ill.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

How Is It Possible?

You can't see how mince meat, as good as any made at home, can be sold for 10 cents a package (enough for 2 large pies)?

The Reason's Plain.

Many carloads of the materials for None Such Mince Meat are bought at one time, at first hands. All the paring, chopping, seeding, stemming and cleaning are done by perfected machinery. Such immense quantities are sold that a mite of profit on each package of

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

is enough. All grocers sell it. Be sure and get the genuine.

Send your name and address and mention this paper, and we will mail you free a book, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous authors of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	85
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	25
Barley	25
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	12
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 10—Cyrus Durst, 1¼ mile south of Linden Hall, 6 horses, milk cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, shoats, wagons, reaper, binder, farm implements of all kinds and household goods.

MARCH 11—Joseph K. Confer, 2 miles west of Centre Hall, 2 horses, 5 milch cows, young cattle, shoats, wagons, reaper and mower, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 12—Samuel Ertel, 2½ miles south-west of Spring Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, wagons, reapers, binder and many other farm implements,

MARCH 16—At residence of Wm. Curry, 1½ miles west of Centre Hill, horses, cows, heifers, young cattle, hogs, wagons, mower, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 17—Daniel Krader, near Spring Mills; 8 head of horses, 10 cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 18—Samuel Durst, west of Old Fort, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farm implements of all kinds, etc.

MARCH 19—At the residence of Henry Moyer, in Potter township, 1 mile east of Tusseyville; horses, cattle, 30 hogs, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 20—Daniel Daup, 1 mile east of Centre Hill, 3 horses, 6 milch cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, farm implements, horse gears, etc.

MARCH 23—At the residence of Ira Grossman, 1 mile west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements of all kinds, and all the household goods.

MARCH 25—Henry Emerick, at Farmers Mills, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, wagons, farm implements of all kinds, etc. James N. Leitzell auctioneer.

MARCH 26—At the late residence of Andrew Gregg, west of Centre Hall, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, farm implements, horse gears, household goods, etc.

MARCH 27—At the residence of William Lohr, Centre Hall, beds, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, stoves, carpets, and many other household goods.

WRIT IN PARTITION—To the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Rishell, late of Gregg township, deceased: Lydia Rishell, widow, Spring Mills, Pa.; Charles B. Rishell, Poe, Logan County, Kansas; Andrew J. Rishell, Altoona, Pa.; Caroline Cain and H. M. Cain her husband, Spring Mills, Pa., Sarah Stover and F H. Stover, her husband, Coburn, Pa.; Susan Hettinger and R. E. Hettinger, her husband, Penn Hall, Pa.; Jeremiah Rishell, Coburn, Pa.; Catherine Decker and J. A. Decker, her husband, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.; Mary Moyer and James Moyer, her husband, Centre Hall, Pa.; Jonas B. Rishell, Coburn, Pa.; John H. Rishell, Farmers Mills, Pa.; George H. Rishell, Spring Mills, Pa.; William P. Rishell, residence unknown; Della C. Crater and William Crater, her husband, Spring Mills Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said Court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 26th day of April, 1897, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

THURSDAY, MARCH 25th, 1897,

at 10 30 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, being the north east corner of said tract of land, and the corner in common with lands of Conrad Immel and John B. Heckman, thence along land of Conrad Immel and John B. Heckman, thence along land of land of Conrad Immel and William A. Pealer, south 43¾ degrees west 137 perches to a stone being the north-east corner of school house lot, thence along said lot south 39½ degrees east 8 perches to white oak, thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 39 degrees east 55 8-10 perches to a point on west bank of Penns Creek, thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 18¼ degrees east 69¾ perches to a willow on south bank of Muddy Creek where it empties into Penns Creek, thence along lands of John Ebert south 47½ degrees east 49 perches, thence along land of same south 76½ degrees east 13 4-10 perches, thence along same lands north 66 degrees east 9 6-10 perches, thence 32 degrees east 7 5-10 perches, thence south 79 degrees east 6 8-10 perches, thence along lands of Richard Dunlap north 52½ degrees east 37½ perches thence along lands of same north 44½ degrees east 34 perches, thence along same south 49½ degrees east 4 perches, thence north 41½ degrees east 44 perches, thence along same lands north 60¾ degrees east 55 perches to a stone corner, thence along lands of John B Heckman north 38 degrees west 204 2-10 perches to the place of beginning containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres and one hundred and four perches neat measure, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, also on another part of the farm, a two-story frame dwelling house and stable and outbuildings with a lot or curtilage of three acres more or less.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Feb. 1, 1897.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed petitions for liquor licenses in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Centre County, and that application will be made to the said Court on Tuesday, March 2nd, 1897, to grant the same.

Name.	Kind.	Place.
J. M. Neubauer,	Tavern	Bellefonte S. W.
D. C. Keller,	"	"
H. C. Yeager,	"	"
W. L. Daggett,	"	W. W.
A S. & C. M. Garman,	"	S. W
R. Newton Shaw,	"	Philipsburg 2nd W.
Wm. R. Charles,	"	"
Frank Mosebarger,	"	"
Joseph Pickering,	"	"
James Passmore,	"	"
Dorsey P. Meyers,	"	"
John A Erb,	"	"
Tempest Slinger,	"	"
Emma S. Liester,	"	1st W.
John M Reish,	"	Millheim Boro.
W. S. Musser,	"	"
R. O. Braucht,	"	Penn Twp.
Edwin Ruhl,	"	Centre Hall Boro.
D. H. Ruhl,	"	Gregg Twp.
J. A. Gramley,	"	Miles "
Jacob L. De Haas,	"	Howard Boro.
A. Kohlbecker,	"	Boggs Twp.
Geo. R. Uzzle,	"	Snow Shoe Twp.
John G. Uzzle,	"	" "
Lawrence Redding,	"	" "
O. J. Stover,	"	Liberty "
Isaac A. Shawver,	"	Potter "
James S. Reish,	"	" "
Sam'l Rogers, Wholesale Beer,		Philipsburg 2d W.
Geo. E. Lamb,	"	" "
Wm. Riley,	"	" "
John Anderson,	"	Bellefonte W. W.
Orin Vail, Wholesale Liquor,		Philipsburg, 2d W
Geo. E. Chandler,	"	" "
W. R. Haynes,	"	Snow Shoe Twp.
M. M. Robinson, Wholesale as a Bottler,		Philipsburg, 2d W.
N. W. Eby,	Distiller,	Haines Twp.
Jno. C. Mullfinger,	"	Spring "
Louis Doll,	Brewer	Benner "

W. F. SMITH, Clerk.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 9, 1897.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. PEALER, Adm'r.
jan21-6t Spring Mills.

Lukenbach's Photo-Studio.

3 Grand Premiums.

1st Premium—$150 Gold Watch.

Each 25c. worth of pictures entitles the purchaser to a vote. The votes must be cast for ministers. The minister receiving the highest number of votes at the close of the contest, which is limited, will receive a Gold Watch worth $150.00.

2d. Premium.

Each 25c. worth of pictures entitles purchaser to one guess at the successful minister. The one guessing nearest the number of votes cast for the successful minister will be given one dozen Cabinets free.

3d Premium.

The person casting the greatest number of votes in this contest will also receive one dozen Cabinets free.

LUKENBACH'S PHOTO GALLERY.
Centre Hall, - - Pa.

Photographs finished in the highest style the art. No better made. Prices right. 4 genuine Photographs, 25c. or 10 for 50c. Cabinets $1.00 per one-half dozen and up.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

MONEY SAVED

By Buying at Lyon & Co.'s

We intend to keep the lead in making low prices on high qualities, and we will sell you the best goods at lower prices than you can buy them anywhere. If you want to save money don't buy before you see our prices and qualities.

WE ARE SELLING MORE MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS AND TOWELINGS THAN ANY OTHER STORE.

A good, heavy Twilled Linen Toweling, real value 10c., our price..... 6c

A fast color Turkey red Table Linen, real value 24c., our price..... 17c

Better grades worth 35c, 45c. and 50c., our price 25c, 35c. and 40c.

Have again received a lot of the 62 inch half-bleached Table Linen, worth 50cts., our price..... 35c

New Dress Ginghams from 5c. up.

New Percales in choice patterns, from 9c. up.

New Spring Dress Fabrics in different colorings, solid colors, in the new Blues, Browns, Greens, with black network woven over the colors, very stylish, 42 inches wide, real value 50c., our price..... 35c

A good Corset at 25cts.

We are selling a Corset at 50c. that is as good in quality and make as other merchants sell at 80c. We get them in 25 dozen lots—Which tells you why we can sell them at that low price. For $1.00 we give as good a Corset as other merchants sell at $1.50—the Sonnette—perfect fit, elegantly made, good material.

New Laces in all the new patterns—Torchon, Oriental, Venitian and Valencience, White, Cream and butter color.

Hosiery.

A fast black seamless Ladies' Hose, worth 15c., our price..... 10c

New Veilings.

New Neck Ribbons, in colors and Black Moire Antiques.

New Shirt Waists.

New Muslin Underware.

New Corset Covers.

New Tam O'Shanters, in all the different styles and colorings.

New Eaton and Golf Caps for bicycling. for men, ladies and children.

SHOES....SHOES.....SHOES

New Spring line of men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. A nice Dress Shoe for men that other merchants sell at $1.50, our price $1.25. A fine calf-skin Dress Shoe for men, in all the new toes, worth $1.75, our price $1.48.

Special lot of W. L. Douglas Shoes

About three dozen pair, that go at a great reduction to close the lot.

A fine shoe for men, in all the new shapes—the best quality for the price—$1.65, $1.98, $2.24 and upwards.

Children's Shoes from 25cts. up to the best, in the wide and the narrow toes.

We have sold a great many of our $1.48 Ladies' Shoe and have frequently been told that it is as good in quality as any other merchant sells at $1.75 and $2.00; have them in buttoned or lace—all the new shapes.

We are selling a Ladies' Shoe for $1.25 that is as good in quality as other merchants sell at $1.50.

Why pay $3.00 and $3.50 for a fine Ladies' Shoe elsewhere when we can sell you just as good—every shape, button or lace for $2.50.

CLOTHING MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

—just received a large lot of Men's Working Pants which we will sell to you at the low price of 65c., also a fine line of All-Wool Pants from $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. $2 and up to the very best. Boys' Knee Pants from 25c., 34c., 48c., 65c., up to the very best. FULL LINE OF SUITS—all kinds, at prices that will undersell any in the county.

Full Line of New Carpets, New Mattings and Window Shades.

Special Prices on All Winter Goods.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - Penna.

In the Eastern Markets

After New Spring Goods.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SPACE.

It Will Pay You ....

Faubles,

Men's Outfitters. - Bellefonte.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES,
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Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

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Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

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Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubaner Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	Cures	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	Cures	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT Constable's sale on Monday, February 8th, the following property from George Bitner, 4 horses, 5 cows, 5 head young cattle, 9 hogs, horse gears, harness, fly nets, binder, mower, grain drill, cultivators, plows, harrows, etc., bob sled, 2-horse wagon, hay rake, field roller, road cart, lot of hay and cornfodder, lot corn, potatoes, three-fifth interest in 30 acres of grain, together with all the defendants personal property. The same has been left in his possession at my pleasure. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same in any manner.

GEORGE REIBER,
eb11-3t Tusseyville.

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, two miles west of Centre Hall, consisting of 35 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water; adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply to or address

W. W. HORNER,
feb4-2m Centre Hall, Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE NEWS.

Owing to the differences between the Macbeth Glass Company and its employes 400 men went on strike The men claim that the glass has been so bad for several weeks that they were greatly hampered. The company insists that the material on hand is good A committee of glass workers will attempt an adjustment with the company.

A report from League Island to the Navy Department states that bits of wood and copper found in the rents in the bottom of the Brooklyn indicate that the vessel struck a sunken wreck in the Delaware.

At a conference of hotel men, held at Young's Hotel, Boston, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the National Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association in that city in June. This decision was reached after a long and heated controversy.

William T. Jebb, owner of the United States Sugar Refinery at Waukegan, Ill., has disappeared. A subpoena was issued for him by the Lexow committee, which wished him to explain why he had closed his sugar refinery and starch works.

Vice-Chairman Woodward and A. E. Wines, of Washington, of the inaugural committee, arrived in Paterson, N. J., to consult with Vice-President-Elect Hobart Mr. Hobart, however, was out of the city, and the consultation had to be deferred until he shall have returned.

The four-story building occupied by Pack & Sons, manufacturers of bedding, mattresses and springs, 137-139 North Second street, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire to the extent of $25,000. Fully covered by insurance, origin, spontaneous combustion.

Count G de Lichterreide, the Belgian Minister to the United States, arrived on the Westernland and proceeded to Washington.

John E. Northrop, treasurer of Comstock, Cheney & Co., Essex, Conn., probably the largest piano-key manufacturers in the United States, is dead, aged 60 years

John Shumski and Thomas Hernis, minors employed at Park Place Colliery, Hazleton, Pa., were instantly killed by a heavy fall of coal.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has signed the fellow servant bill, making railroad companies responsible for accidents resulting from the carelessness of employes.

At Albany, N. Y., Mr. Fitzgerald has introduced a bill in the assembly to provide free transportation for the members of the legislature and state officers on all railroads in the state upon the certification of the secretary of state.

The Montana Legislature placed itself on record as being opposed to woman suffrage by a vote of 41 to 27.

Meagre particulars of a domestic tragedy at London Mills, 18 miles south of Galesburg, Ill., are that Le Roy Thurman, in a moment of anger over his wife applying for a divorce shot her and then himself. The man may recover, but Mrs. Thurman will die.

HAWAIIAN CABLE CONTRACT.

The Pacific Company Wants to Connect This Country With the Island.

President Dole had placed in his hands a letter from Alfred S. Hartwell, withdrawing his application of October 22 last asking for a cable contract from the Hawaiian Government.

At the same time Hartwell has made a request of this Government for a contract in favor of the Pacific Cable Company, of which he is an authorized agent

The Pacific Cable Company, of which Gen. James H. Scrymser is president, and J. Pierpont Morgan, J Kennedy Tod, Edmund L. Bayliss and George R. Bowdoin are directors, asks for no exclusive franchise. It wants an annual subsidy of $40,000, and will undertake to establish in the island communication in addition to the Hawaiian-United States submarine cable within three years should the contract be obtained and Congress act favorably on a bill now pending before it. Security of $25,000 will be deposited with the home government by the company for the carrying out of its contract.

Prospects of a cable being laid to Hawaii are considered very bright. There is coming to Hawaii in February or March a Japanese man-of-war, which will be permanently stationed in Honolulu harbor. The completed census report shows there are 109,020 people in the Hawaiian Islands.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A fire in the Haight Building on Broadway, New York, caused a loss of about $25,000.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brohnamann and two sons, of North Branch, Minnesota, were suffocated by coal gas.

The steamer Boston, from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, arrived at Boston with thirty-three shipwrecked fishermen.

While attempting to thaw out some dynamite in a store at Smith's Basin, two Italians were blown to pieces and two others were fatally injured.

Superintendent D. J. Sullivan and Edwin Thompson, a miner, were killed by a premature explosion of a blast in the Pioneer mine, at Colfax, California.

A Great Northern express train was ditched near Wenatchee, Washington. Fireman Harry Wilson and a passenger, name unknown, were seriously injured.

A fire broke out in the North Tamarack Mine at Houghton, Michigan, and the escape of five miners and trammers was cut off. The fate of the men is not known.

An ice gorge in the Licking river, at Covington, Kentucky, broke loose. A steamer and eight barges were broken from their moorings and carried into the Ohio river.

A boiler explosion occurred at Brister & Co.'s sawmill, at Bogue Chitto, Mississippi, Simpson Scott, John Branning and Nelson Buchanan, a negro, were killed. Four others were injured, one probably fatally.

Advices from the Cheyenne Indian Agency, in South Dakota, state that, as a result of the recent cold wave, "three Indians froze in their tents, and a number of others will die from the effect of the exposure. Thousands of head of cattle perished in the storm, and 300 were found dead in one place."

Collided in a Fog.

Two freight trains collided on the Illinois Central two miles north of Tolono, Ill., in a dense fog. In one of the cars were thirty head of fine horses en route to Tennessee. They were all killed. The engineers, firemen and brakemen jumped before the crash and saved themselves.

FOUGHT WITH SEA.

Uncle Sam's Blockading Squadron in a Gale.

FOUR MEN WERE KILLED.

Naval Cadet Gherardi and a Boat's Crew Made a Heroic Trip—No Other Damage, and the Blockade of Charleston is Ready to Be Put Into Operation.

The squadron under command of Admiral Bunce, which will take part in the practice blockade at Charleston, S. C., arrived off Charleston Monday, after a stormy voyage from Hampton Roads.

Three men were lost overboard from the battleship Maine in the gale last Friday. One man was crushed to death on the cruiser Marblehead, another was fatally injured and six others were so severely hurt on the same vessel that several of them may lose limbs.

The vessels composing the squadron are the battleship Maine, the cruisers New York, Columbia and Marblehead, the double-turreted monitor Amphitrite and the dispatch boats Fern and Dolphin. All of them came from Hampton Roads except the Dolphin which has been in waters south of this city. The ships are anchored off the jetties.

A Plunge Into the Storm.

The main body of the squadron weighed anchor in the Roads last Thursday morning and put to sea. Friday evening the weather thickened and by night it was blowing a gale. The Indiana, which had also started south, returned to the roads owing to the condition of her turrets. The remainder of the fleet plunged into the storm and headed southward.

When about fifty miles off Cape Hatteras the ships encountered the full force of the gale. Open squadron formation was maintained and the vessels were put in order for rough weather.

The Maine rolled in the big seas, the water washing her decks at every plunge. It was late Friday afternoon when the accident occurred which cost three seamen their lives and three others were rescued only by prompt and brave efforts. A gang of men was ordered forward to make more secure the lashings of the battleship's big guns. The deck was deluged and the wind was growing stronger every moment.

The men were at work with the lashing when an unusually heavy sea curled over the bows and swept aft. Six of them were picked up and carried overboard before they could escape the wave.

Plucky Young Gherardi.

When the cry of "Man overboard" was given there was a scene of momentary confusion, but in an instant the splendid discipline of the crew was apparent Life-buoys were cut loose and the order was quickly given to get a boat overboard The high seas made this a work of peril, but a boat's crew, under Naval Cadet Walter R. Gherardi, son of Rear-Admiral Gherardi, retired, was finally lowered. Excellent seamanship alone prevented the frail craft from being crushed against the sides of the big battleship.

Although the engines had been reversed at the first signal of trouble, the momentum of the ship had carried her some distance beyond the place where the seamen had been swept overboard. The current was carrying them further away every moment. The crew watched the rescuers as they pulled manfully in the heavy seas, the waves running so high that the little boat was at times hidden from the vessel's deck.

Meantime the drowning men fought bravely, and three of them managed to keep afloat until their mates hauled them from the water. They were Seamen Hassel, Cronan and Freeman. The remaining three—Brown, Nelson and Kogel—were not to be seen. The lifeboat moved back and forth over the vicinity, but they had given up the struggle and met a sailor's fate. Cadet Gherardi and his boat's crew were highly complimented by the officers for their brave work

The Marblehead Fared Worst.

The Marblehead was greatly damaged in the storm and presents a dismantled appearance. Her forecastle was stove in and part of her superstructure and two hatches were carried away. They heavy seas that swept her decks also carried away her searchlight and lower port boom, smashed the rails and swept overboard the lifeboats.

Carpenter Shawberl was crushed to death in the Marblehead's forecastle when it was wrecked by a monster wave. Plumber Hickey had his skull crushed by the wreckage, and will probably die. Carpenter Shawberl was buried at sea

The other ships of the fleet show marks of their rough voyage, their upper works and deck hamper being damaged.

The Gale Was Furious.

The vessels managed to keep within signalling distance of each other Friday night. Toward morning the squadron was hove to and weathered out the remainder of the gale in that manner. The officers say it was one of the worst gales the fleet has ever passed through

Fern and Dolphin Escaped

The Fern made this port before the worst of the storm, being forty-eight hours ahead of her consorts. The Dolphin, which came from the South, encountered no severe weather.

WIFE MURDERS HER HUSBAND.

She Accused Him of Treating Her Unkindly and Calling Her Names.

George Davies, for many years a prominent commission merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, was shot dead by his wife at the residence of the couple, 11 Grace street. Davies and his wife lived unhappily, and the tragedy was the result of a long series of quarrels. Mrs. Davies was arrested shortly after the shooting on the charge of murder. When taken into custody she wept bitterly, and said her husband had treated her unkindly, and had called her bitter names.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

33D DAY.—The Senate was in executive session most of the day, considering the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, so that little time was given in open session to the transaction of regular legislative work. Early in the day the bill rearranging the judicial districts of Texas, was passed over the President's veto by the unusual heavy majority of 57 to 1, the negative vote being that of Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana. The debate developed a criticism of the President's course from the Democratic side of the chamber by Mr. Mills, of Texas, and a defense of the President's view from the Republican side of the chamber by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

34TH DAY.—The Senate transacted some routine business in open session and spent the rest of the day in considering the arbitration treaty behind closed doors.

35TH DAY.—The Senate passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and fixed next Wednesday as the time for a final vote on the immigration conference report. These were the only features of the open session, which was cut short early in the day by the executive session on the arbitration treaty. The diplomatic and consular bill, as passed, carries $1,645,308, a slight increase on minor items on the House bill. Mr. Morgan took occasion to show that Congress was appropriating for salaries of ministers to Nicaragua and other Central American republics although the President had recognized a union of three of these republics. The senator asserted that the President's failure to inform Congress on the state of affairs led to this complication. The salaries were allowed to stand.

36TH DAY.—The Senate passed a resolution requesting Secretary Olney to use every effort toward bettering the condition of Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent in Cuba, and to insist on all treaty rights to which he is entitled. Mr. Morgan (Democrat) of Alabama) offered a resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

House.

33D DAY.—The House devoted the whole day to District of Columbia business, and eight bills of more or less local importance was passed. The certificates of election of the presidential electors forwarded to the House by the Secretary of State was submitted and ordered to lie on the table in anticipation of the counting of the electoral vote on Wednesday. The conference report of the immigration bill was presented and notice given that it would be called up tomorrow. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Richardson, of Tennessee, as tellers on the part of the House to count to the electoral vote on Wednesday.

34TH DAY.—The House adopted the modified conference report on the immigration bill by an overwhelming majority, and also passed two pension bills over the President's veto.

35TH DAY.—The House passed the fortifications appropriation bill with but a single amendment, and made some headway with the postoffice appropriation bill. But the major portion of the day was consumed in a political debate on the financial question, which was precipitated by an innocent provision in a bill which was passed authorizing the territories to fund their debts at a lower rate of interest than they are now paying. It was a provision authorizing the issue of gold bonds to fund outstanding gold bonds in Arizona. Over a score of members were drawn into the controversy. An amendment was finally adopted by an overwhelming vote, limiting the authorization of gold bonds to Arizona.

36TH DAY.—The House passed the postoffice appropriation bill. The perennial fight was made to strike out the appropriation of $196,000 for special mail facilities from Boston to New Orleans, but it was defeated, although that portion of the appropriation providing special facilities for Boston to New York was stricken out, after it had been shown that this part of the appropriation had not been expended for several years. The bill as passed carries $95,435,714.

RED CROSS TO GO TO CUBA.

Miss Barton Accorded Permission by Spanish Government.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: Knowing from authentic sources of the destitution existing in Cuba the American National Red Cross offered its service as an organization. Some international flaw presenting itself Miss Barton immediately offered herself and her officers for individual service in Cuba, provided Spain acceded and the American people desired to place their contributions of money or material in the hands of Miss Barton and her officers.

The following communication from the Spanish Minister explains itself, and Miss Barton and her officers announce that they are ready to go to Cuba, provided the people desire to place in Miss Barton's hands a sum sufficient to relieve the necessities of the people of that island.

"Spanish Legation, Washington, Feb. 11.

"Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Miss Barton:—I duly communicated to my Government the proposition made by you to go to Cuba with the view of conveying the aid of the American people to the sufferers in consequence of the war.

"I have just received a cablegram from the Duke of Tetuan informing me that the Government of Her Majesty, the King of Spain, after consulting the commander-in-chief, accepts your benevolent offer. I am instructed in the same cablegram to convey to you the thanks of Her Majesty, the Queen and the Spanish Government for your gracious intentions and views

"Believing me very respectfully yours,

(Signed) "E. DUPUY DE LOME."

FOR A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

President-Elect McKinley to Add an Additional Member to His Official Family.

A special despatch from Chicago says: Ferdinand W. Peck, president of the newly organized National Business Men's League, accompanied by Franklin H. Head, returned from the East, where they were in conference with Senators and Representatives at Washington.

On their way back from the Capitol they stopped at President-Elect McKinley's home.

According to assurances conveyed to President Peck and Mr. Head, there will be important special legislation at the next regular session of Congress. A department to be known as the "Department of Commerce and Industry" will be created if the plans of the association, supported by the promise of hearty co-operation by the President-elect mature.

President-Elect McKinley even volunteered to go a step further while discussing the aims of the association with Messrs. Peck and Head. He suggested he would be in favor of a tariff commission, which should be auxiliary to the Department of Commerce and Industry, to which might be delegated all tariff issues and recommendations.

BALLOTS COUNTED.

McKinley and Hobart Declared Elected.

THE FORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

Out of the Total of 447 Votes McKinley Received 271 and Bryan 176, the Number Necessary to Elect Being 224—Hobart 271, Sewall 149, and Watson 27.

The electoral votes of the 45 states of the Union were formally counted at the joint session of the House and Senate, held Wednesday for that purpose, and Vice-President Stevenson proclaimed the election of McKinley and Hobart as President and Vice-President respectively.

The vote as officially announced was: McKinley, 271 electoral votes; Bryan, 176; Vice-President Hobart, 271; Sewall, 149; Watson, 27.

South Carolina's vote was counted without interruption. Representative Murray, who had talked of challenging the vote, had left the Republican side, and was in the rear row of the Democratic side. He made no attempt to interrupt the vote, which was recorded for Bryan in accordance with the returns.

At 1.40 P. M. the Vice-President stated that the count had closed, and directed the tellers to announce the result. There was a hasty computation by the tellers, and then, in a strong voice, Mr. Lodge announced:

"The state of the vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, as found by the tellers, is: Whole number of electors, 447, of which a majority is 224.

"William McKinley, of Ohio, has received 271 votes for President of the United States, and William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, has received 176 votes. The state of the vote as to Vice-President is: Garrett A. Hobart has received 271 electoral votes; Arthur Sewall, 149 votes, and Thomas E. Watson, 27 votes."

Mr. Lodge handed the result to the Vice-President. Mr. Stevenson rose and repeated the detailed vote, adding the constitutional announcement that William McKinley and Garrett A. Hobart were elected President and Vice-President respectively for the term beginning March 4.

This closed the proceedings, which lasted just 50 minutes, and had been devoid of incident or applause. The Senators marched back to their chamber and the House adjourned.

Although the sky was overcast with dull, leaden clouds, the weather was pleasant and propitious.

As is usual on state occasions, the public streamed to the Capitol in great crowds, but the galleries of the House, save for a small space, capable of seating only 200 persons, were strictly reserved for ticket-holders, so the stairways and elevators were besieged in vain by the eager multitudes. The tickets had been distributed by the Senators and Representatives, and the spectators constituted a most distinguished assemblage.

CABLE SPARKS.

Gen. Sir. Wibraham Oats Lenox is dead at London.

The French cruiser Troude has started for the island of Crete.

Signor Galileo Ferraris, member of the Italian Senate, and a well-known electrician, is dead at Rome.

According to the official returns there have been up to date 5,033 cases of the plague in Bombay and 3,341 deaths

The Norwegian bark Manitoba, Captain, Todnew, is ashore off Dunkirk, France, in a dangerous position. The crew have been rescued.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Berlin, announces that Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary will be the Czar's guests in the autumn at the military manoeuvres at Bialystok.

Lady William Beresford, formerly Duchess of Marlborough, and previously Mrs. Louis Hammersley, of New York, has been delivered of a son. Mother and child are doing well.

A dispatch to the St. James Gazette from Madrid says that the outline of the Cuban reforms made public has created a bad impression, being regarded as yielding too much to Cuba.

The Berliner Correspondenz says that Emperor William has ordered the military papers of his grandfather, William I, to be published in connection with the centenary of his birth. They include a verbatim autograph memoranda of his opinions and proposals regarding the defensive power of Germany.

The Allan Line steamer Assyrian, Captain Hughes, from Glasgow, for Philadelphia which arrived at Liverpool with the British ship Sheila, Captain Coleshaw, from Demrara, in tow, after having been in collision with that vessel off the Sherries, has gone into a dry dock for repairs to her fore part, which is considerably damaged. The ship has also been docked.

TROUBLE IN SIAM.

The United States Vice-Consul Wounded and 70 Elephants Seized.

Special dispatches received in London from Bangkok say that serious complications have arisen between the Siamese government and the United States and German ministers.

Mr. Edward B. Kellet, the United States vice-consul, was fired upon and wounded by Siamese soldiers, and the German minister was assaulted in the streets of Bangkok and rescued by Mitchell Innes, an American.

Another cause of trouble is the arbitrary seizure by the Siamese government of seventy-five elephants and a number of teak logs belonging to Dr. Cheek, an American, known as the "teak king." Dr. Cheek made a contract with the government to take out teak logs from the interior, receiving an advance of $200,000 and agreeing to divide the profits. A severe drought prevented the transportation of the logs. Thereupon Dr. Cheek's property was seized.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts Of the State.

Mine Inspector Edward Brennan reports that there were seven fatal and twelve non-fatal accidents at the mines of the seventh district during the month of January. During the same month in 1896 there were seventeen fatal and twenty-two non-fatal accidents.

While John Short, 17 years of age, residing near Christiana was walking along the Pennsylvania Railroad at Christiana, he was struck by the bumper of engine 1639, which approached from behind him unseen, and was instantly killed

While playing with a pair of scissors Emma A. Bickel, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Bickel, of Jeddo, ran one of the points in her left eye inflicting an injury which will destroy the sight.

The annual report of the State Hospital in Hazleton has just been issued. During the year ending September 30, 1896, there were treated 1293 persons. During the past year of the 411 cases admitted to the wards, 313 were discharged as cured, 54 as improved, and 21 died. Of the number ten died within twenty-four hours after admission.

The nativity of the patients treated is given as follows: Hungarians, 160; Americans, 112; Ireland, 25; Poles, 64; Germany, 18; Austria, 3; Scotch, 3; Italy, 46. Of the total number treated 373 were miners.

By the explosion of a lamp in an Italian tenement house on Tunnel Street, Pittsburg, four people were burned, two fatally. Clara Paramaganda, aged 67 years, and Mrs. Marel Garland will die. Frank Searpino and John Garland were burned about the hands.

Clara Paramaganda attempted to move a lighted lamp and overturned it, causing an explosion and setting fire to her clothes. Mrs. Garland, who was ill in her bed, ran to her rescue and was burned in putting out the flames.

Luther P. Horn, aged about 21 years, son of David Horn of York, shot himself in the right breast He was not necessarily fatally injured. Horn was alone in his father's store and the supposition is that while carelessly handling the revolver it was accidentally discharged Physicians have probed the wound to a depth of two and a half inches without finding a bullet

G. Milton Hudson, a leading architect of Williamsport, who designed the City Hall, died of typhoid fever, aged, 31 years.

The store of William Dermidy, of Honesdale, was broken open and goods consisting of jewelry and silverware with some cash, amounting in all to over $300 was stolen.

A 3-year-old infant son of James Williams, of Pittsburg, janitor of the United Presbyterian Seminary, fell into an open grate fire and died from the burns.

W. J. Eselboo, of Catasauqua, fell from a joist at the Brydon Horse Shoe Works, fracturing his skull, and died in St Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem.

John Wilson, a lumberman of Logue, received injuries on the Mud Lock Log slide, which resulted in his death. He was struck by a log which jumped the slide

Henry Wade, a young man residing in Forest City, in attempting to alight from a train, slipped and fell beneath the wheels, injuring both feet so badly that one foot and part of another were amputated.

Horse thieves visited the premises of Charles Forsythe, in Dowlington, and stole his most valuable horse. They then led the animal to the mill of Jacob V. Edge, in Cain Township, at which place they stole a new buggy and set of harness.

Squire Miller, of Darby, gave a hearing to George McVermott, Thomas Graven and Charles Southers, the boys arrested in Baltimore for larceny and brought to Chester by Officer McCormick. Craven, who lives in Darby, admitted taking $120 belonging to his mother. Squire Miller held the boys in $800 each for court.

Five Ellwood people are in a serious condition, the result of bites they received from a cat which had the rabies. The cat was owned by Mrs. Daniel Fisher, and it was suddenly seized with a fit. It attacked William Brown, a boarder, and bit him viciously through the hand. It next attacked Miss Mary Foster and terribly lacerated her hand. The others who were bitten were Miss Lela Rogers, Harry Jones and W. R. Marshall. The Jones boy is in a dangerous condition, and may not live. The animal was finally killed.

James W. Luckenbill, a young man who left his home at Shartlesville several weeks ago to join the Cuban insurgents, has been identified as the man who committed suicide in the Saratoga Hotel, at Havana. His mother, Mrs. Joseph S. Hix, lives at Shartlesville, and is well to do. William Luckenhill, his father, is a resident of Philadelphia.

The American Tube & Iron Company, of Pittsburg, has received an order for pipe from a South African firm. The order is for twenty miles of material and will keep the company's plant at Middleton active for some time.

The American company received the order in competition with English and other foreign manufacturers.

The Pittsburg Locomotive Works has received an order for five locomotives, which are now being constructed, for the Cape Fear & Yodkin Valley Railroad, of Japan.

It is currently reported that Andrew Carnegie proposes to build a Connellsville coke region branch to the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the ore line to the lakes which he is now constructing. It is said the coke region branch will be fifty miles long from Duquesne to Broadford. One of the objects to be attained will be the securing of return freight in the shape of coke for the ore line.

Charles Fry, aged 14 years, fell beneath a Reading freight train and had both legs horribly mangled and crushed.

One of the injured limbs will have to be amputated above the knee and the other one just below it.

Thousands Starving in Louisiana.

Thirty thousand people in the State of Louisiana are practically starving to death. A relief committee, which has inspected the stricken parishes east of Shreveport, says this number of people will have to be sustained during the unfruitful season. The state has already expended $65,000 in provisions for the sufferers, and calls for funds. A meeting was held in Shreveport, under the call of the Board of Trade, and $5,000 was subscribed.

SHOT THE TRAIN ROBBER.

Cool Work of an Express Messenger Near Arizona Hold-up.

A Dispatch from Los Angeles says: that the west-bound Santa Fe train, due at Los Angeles at 1.30 p. m. was held up and robbed by two masked men near Nelson, a small station about six miles east of Peach Springs Ariz One of the robbers was killed by the express messenger.

The train robbers stopped the train by signals, and as the engineer stepped out of the cab to ascertain the cause of the trouble, an armed masked man commanded him to cut the engine off and run ahead a quarter of a mile, which he did. The robbers then turned their attention to the mail car. They commanded the door opened, which was complied with. One robber entered the car, and commenced picking up the loose registered packages. The robbers started for the express car then, but Messenger Summers quickly opened the door, and with extraordinary coolness shot the robber dead. The other man then escaped, taking with him a few registered packages. The dead robber was taken to Peach Springs, but has not yet been identified.

Pullman Conductor Holmes said the robbers held the watchman at Nelson, six miles east of the Springs, under guard for four hours waiting for the train.

Alexander C. Summers, the express messenger who killed one of the robbers, said that when he found the train was being held up he opened the car door cautiously and crawled out and hid under the car. While there he saw a robber standing on the car step preparing to shoot the assistant messenger.

Summers took careful aim with his pistol and sent a bullet through the robber's head. He afterward found that this man carried the outlaws' stock of dynamite. Soon after the robber was shot the other two ran the engine, with mail and express car, some distance down the track. They called their companion, but finally left with only nine registered packages. Not having any dynamite they did not attempt to open the safes.

AMERICAN PORK VINDICATED.

Official Reports in Germany Fail to Prove that it Contained Trichina.

The forthcoming government report on the cases of trichinæ-infected pork offered for sale in Prussia during the period from July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897, and seized by the authorities, will be a sore disappointment to the Prussian government and still more so to the agrarian party, both of which have all along contended that the United States sends trichinous pork, despite the American official certificate to the contrary accompanying each package of American meat.

The reports from the presidents of the thirty-three government districts, comprising the Prussian monarchy, have now reached the Prussian minister for the interior. In only five of these districts is there any report of alleged American trichinous pork at all, but these reports, in disregard to the instructions issued by the Prussian minister of the interior, are unaccompanied by the necessary proof which would establish the fact that the pork in question was really of American origin and had been seized in the original American packages before other had had a chance to tamper with it. Hence even these cases, of which there are thirteen all told, are worthless and do not prove the trichinous character of American pork even in a single instance. These thirteen cases are reported from Muenster, Westphalia; Coeslin, Pomerania; Linden, Hanover; Hadersleben, Schleswig, and Altona, near Hamburg. Each package of imported American pork is accompanied by a register number and with a certificate from the American meat inspector at the place of shipment bearing the same number. In none of the above cases are these numbers given. The American embassy will, therefore, dispute that these cases of trichinous pork are of American origin. So far, therefore, as this government report is concerned, it amounts to a vindication of American pork.

BESTOWED ON WILSON.

Presidency of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

A called meeting of the board of trustees of Washington and Lee University was held at the university, and Hon. William L. Wilson, Postmaster General, was by unanimous vote elected President of that institution, this action to take effect July 1. Mr. Wilson will accept the position and enter upon his duties next fall. The meeting was held to formally confirm action which had been previously quietly agreed upon by the members of the board.

The hearty unanimity in favor of Mr. Wilson's election shown by the members of the board is felt as fully among the faculty and students and the friends of the university in Lexington.

The board appointed a committee to arrange for the installation of Mr. Wilson as President, which will take place at the opening of the next season in September

The students of the university in mass-meeting passed resolutions of gratification at the choice of Mr. Wilson as President, and telegraphed same to Mr. Wilson. Similar action was taken by the faculty of the university, and made known to Mr. Wilson by wire.

The salary of the Presidency of the Washington and Lee University is $4,000 a year and a house. This is the second college in Virginia to tender Mr. Wilson the Presidency during the past few years About two years ago Richmond College made him a similar proffer, which Mr. Wilson declined.

Postmaster General Wilson received a personal dispatch from Lexington, Va., announcing his election to the Presidency of the Washington and Lee University. He has not yet received official notification of his selection, pending which he declines to state whether he will or will not accept the office.

The British tank steamship Weehawken, Captain Dowdigan, which sailed from Shields for Philadelphia, signalled off Flamborough Head that she had been aground and sustained damage

WHEN ALL THE WORLD IS YOUNG, LAD.

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green,
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down,
Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among;
God grant you find one face there
You loved when all was young.

—Charles Kingsley.

MY RUSSIAN BISHOP.

"Keep her steady, Mac, and tell Brown, in the engine-room, to stick to her present rate of speed. Seven knots, all things considered, is decent going, even downstream, on one of these Russian rivers; and then we are in duty bound, you know, to economize the company's firewood, cheap as it is."

"Aye, aye, Capt. Burton," cheerfully responded my tall, raw-boned first officer, entering with national alacrity into a question of thrift.

Macgregor, chief mate, and Brown, chief engineer, were, with myself, John Burton by name, the only three Englishmen on board the Fair Helen, a fine steamer, of light draught but considerable engine-power, belonging to the Anglo-Russian Steam Navigation Company and built expressly for service on the Dnieper. We were pretty far to the north just then, in the government of Mohilew, where the great river first becomes navigable for anything bigger than a skiff or a flatboat, and were coming down now with a string of rafts in tow.

Macgregor left me on his round of inspection, but I, who had just then no call of duty, remained idly leaning against the taffrail and gazing, now at the summer sky of greenish blue, now at the swampy and reed-grown shores, where herds of black buffalo and flocks of sickly sheep browsed on the rank grass, and once again at the brown waters of the sluggish Borysthenes, now swollen by recent rain. Astern of the steamer was the long array of rafts which we were towing, composed of timber, cut down in the forests further north, which forms a valuable article of export to the more pastoral and treeless south of Russia. Most of these rafts had shells or straw-thatched hovels built upon them to screen the laborers from sun and rain; and at the edge of each some half dozen men with long poles in their hands kept watch in case the clumsy craft should ground among the shallows and mud-banks.

I had now spent over two years in Russia, and had acquired some little knowledge of the country, and, what was harder, a tolerable smattering of its very difficult language, while there were those who regarded me as singularly lucky in having been appointed, young as I was, to the command of the Fair Helen. The duties, however, incumbent on me as skipper of a river steamboat in Russia were not much to my inclination, and I believe I should long since have resigned my post and gone back to blue water and a sailor's life had it not been that I fell in love and that my love was returned.

Pretty Annie Clements, only child of the English manager of Prince Demidoff's paper mills at Mohilew, was the enchantress whose bright eyes detained me in Russia, and only two months had elapsed since our troth-plight had received the sanction of Annie's father. Mr. Clements, who had from his youth up filled lucrative positions in the Czar's dominion and had saved money, was a good type of a class of Englishmen who may be described as Anglo-Russians. His industry and business habits had given him a marked superiority over the people among whom he dwelt; but at the same time he was imbued with an almost superstitious respect for the government under which he had long lived and for every abuse and every freak of administrative tyranny on the part of the higher powers.

"This must be Eykhow," said I, starting from my reverie, as I caught sight of the copper-coated cupola of the Church of St. Michael overtopping the wooden roofs of the tiny town; "but what have we here!" I added, as a boat put off from the wharf and was soon alongside of the steamer, which had slackened speed in obedience to a signal from the shore. "Why, it is a bishop!"

And, indeed, the most prominent personage of the group which presently boarded us was, to judge by his garb and mien, a prelate of the Russian Church. He wore gracefully flowing robes of almost Oriental aspect, and the quaint mitre, with its narrow edging of purple and gold, which distinguishes a Muscovite bishop. Behind him came three attendants—his chaplain, his crozier-bearer, and another, who tinkled a little silver bell, at the sound of which our Russian sailors and deckmen dropped upon their knees and struggled with one another who should be the first to kiss the bishop's ungloved hand, on which glistened a great amethyst ring.

I found the bishop, who was a young man, not more than two years older than myself, very urbane and affable. He spoke French and German, too, fluently, and was in tone and bearing quite a citizen of the world.

The bishop's business with me was soon stated. He wanted a passage to the city of Kiew for himself and attendants, and also for a party of ecclesiastical students from the great monastery of Glinka, who were bound for the same place to be solemnly inducted within the pale of the Russo-Greek priesthood by the Archbishop of Kiew. There were, moreover, some three or four nuns who desired to avail themselves of the same opportunity for returning to their abbey.

At first I was somewhat puzzled. Truth to tell, the vessels of the Anglo-Russian Navigation Company did very little business in the passenger carrying line. By towing, by the transport of light goods, and so forth, we earned a decent dividend; but although we had an elaborate printed tariff of charges, "the neat private cabins" and "saloon" for first-class passengers had come to be sadly conspicuous by their absence. However, the bishop, with his easy way, made things pleasant. Russians, he said with truth, needed in fine weather but scanty accommodation. Students, nuns and himself could rough it, only thankful for a speedy journey. And the payment he would leave to me to apportion.

"A compliment," added the prelate with a laugh and a shrug, "which I assure you, captain, I would not offer to my own countrymen. But you English have a conscience."

I did not forfeit the national reputation for fair dealing by charging His Worthiness—for such I believe to be the correct designation of a Muscovite bishop—too much for the meagre comfort which I was able on board the Fair Helen to supply to this clerical company. We set to work with hammer and saw, and as all sailors, even Russian fresh-water mariners, are handy fellows, we soon knocked up some rough cabins for the nuns, while I gave up my own quarters to the bishop. As for the students, the weather was fine, and a set of hardy young fellows might surely make shift to keep the deck.

There were, as it turned out, four nuns, two of them being tall, burly Tsvorniks, of that she-grenadier aspect so common among the Russian peasant women who take the vows, and the other two slight, delicate in manners and apearance, and unmistakably ladies. There were twenty-three students, well-grown lads enough, but apparently shy and ill at ease, and who huddled together in a mob when brought on board, and shunned conversation. Nor were the nuns very communicative; but the bishop, who was a fluent and agreeable talker, made amends for the taciturnity of the rest.

At Stostitza, where we stopped to take in firewood, and where the overseers of the rafts went ashore to hire fresh laborers in the room of a dozen fever-stricken wretches on whom the miasma of the muddy river had done its work, and who had been left behind it at Bykhow, a sad procession went by the wharf alongside of which the steamer lay. This consisted of some thirty political prisoners, Poles, as we were told, implicated in an abortive revolt near Minsk, and now on their way to Siberia. They were of all ranks and ages; some with delicate hands and faces that told of culture and refinement; others who showed the marks of honest toil; but all bore themselves with a certain air of quiet dignity which seemed to impress even the half savage Cossacks who guarded them. There was something in the proud endurance of the captives which touched me. They were in chains, their clothes were worn and ragged. Their faces were wan with the privations of a Russian prison, and all were footsore and weary. Yet it was impossible not to admire the patient courage of their demeanor.

"Bah! They are not of our century, these Poles," said the bishop, taking a pinch of snuff and offering to me the gilt box with suave courtesy. "They sacrifice themselves for a dream."

We were a long time at Stostitza, for the overseer's new hands were hard to coax away from the vodka shops, though when they did arrive they certainly turned out to be fifteen as strapping fellows as I had ever seen; men, too, who walked with the steady step of old soldiers. Of this, however, since conscription passes half the peasantry through the ranks, I thought little, but gave orders to cast off the moorings, get up a fuller head of steam to make up for lost time, and push on to Rogatchew, our next halting place. Four versts down the river I caught the gleam among the tall reeds of the bank of Cossack lance points, and soon, rounding a head-land, descried the kafila of prisoners. These latter marched but slowly, and their mounted guards, under the orders of an officer in green uniform—a major, as I guessed by his medals and the glitter of his epaulettes—were driving them on with blows and threats. Just as we came abreast of the captives I heard the overseer of the rafts shouting hoarsely orders which seemed worse than useless, for by some mismanagement of the poles the raftsmen had grounded one of the cumbrous structures on a sand bank. The tough towrope jerked and creaked.

"Stop her, there below—reverse engines!" I called out; but scarcely had I done so before, to my utter amazement, the travelling bishop drew from beneath his purple-hemmed cassock a silver whistle and blew a long, shrill note. The effect of this signal-call was magical in its rapidity. Wading waist-deep in the water, the raft-workers whom we had taken in at Stostitza hurried to shore, scrambled up the slippery bank and rushed like so many tigers upon the escort that guarded the prisoners.

"Ha, traitors! Cut the villains down!" thundered the Russian major, whisking out his saber and aiming a heavy stroke at the first assailant who reached him; but a cudgel parried the blow, and in less time than it takes to tell it the officer was disarmed and dragged from his saddle. Of the nine Cossacks eight were dismounted and bound without any serious resistance, but the ninth eluded the hands that clutched at his bridle, fired, wounding the man nearest to him, and, wheeling his shaggy steed, rode off at a gallop, pursued by a storm of pistol balls and curses.

"Help, Captain! Cap"—— gurgled in choking accents a well-known voice, and I looked round, to see Macgregor vainly struggling in the grasp of three ecclesiastical students, one of whom held him by the throat. Another of these interesting neophytes was pressing the muzzle of a revolver to the forehead of the scared helmsman, while five or six had found their way to the engine-room, to judge by the sounds of scuffling that proceeded from the hatchway.

"Secure him!" cried the false bishop, pointing to me, and three young fellows, all well armed and all with their black robes disordered and revealing the very secular garb which they wore beneath, rushed upon me. Bewildered as I was, the English instinct of giving as good as I got prompted me. One antagonist, stunned by a well-directed blow, dropped like an ox beneath the pole-axe; a second was tripped up and the pistol wrested from his grasp; but then a flash of blinding fire glared before my eyes, and next all grew black and hushed and quiet, and the very world seemed to swim away from me as I fainted.

When I regained my senses it was night. The stars were twinkling above us and the wash and ripple of the river were the first sounds which reached my dulled ear. How my head ached! The throbbing pains it occasioned me made me try to lift my hands to my brow, but I could not stir. I was bound and helpless, and I groaned aloud.

"Is it you, Capt. Burton?" said a lugubrious voice near me. "'Deed, then, but I'm glad to hear ye speak, though it is that way, for I thocht ye were dead."

"What has happened, Mac?" I asked feebly. "Can you not help me get up? Who boarded us—pirates, or"——

"Nae pirates, captain," interrupted the mate. "The job's a polectical one, nae doubt, and Sharpe himself was a saint to you fause-tongued loon o' a bishop, as he ca'ed himself, the ringleader o' the gang. And as for helping ye, laddie, how can I do it, seeing I lie here, tied neck and heels, like a calf for the shambles? Brown and the fireman and the rest of the crew are all in irons below, with the hatches battened down over them. The overseer and the raft laborers have run off, frightened, puir chiels, out o' their bits o' wits, and the major and his Cossack reivers are about as comfortable, Capt. Burton, as oursel's. Our best hope is in the coming o' the police."

But, alas! when the police and military, in the gray dawn, came lagging up in obedience to the summons of the solitary Cossack who had ridden off unharmed, we found that from the Polish frying-pan we had been promoted to the Russian fire. The major, who had passed some hours in impatient durance tied to a willow tree, with a gag between his teeth and a cord around his wrists, actually foamed with rage when we were hustled into his presence.

"But for your help, English hounds," he reiterated, "yonder rebel scum could not have interfered with the Emperor's justice. Prisoners have been rescued, loyal soldiers have been bruised, disarmed and deprived of their horses. I myself —— Here, corporal, take the scoundrels away. They shall suffer for the success of their rascally accomplices."

Macgregor and Brown, being able to walk, were sent off to Kiew, each with his right wrist chained to the stirrup-leather of a mounted policeman, while I, on account of the weakness caused by a severe blow on the head inflicted with the butt end of a pistol, was conveyed in a jolting country cart to Tchernigov, where I was duly lodged in prison.

Very bitter were my reflections as I lay on my hard pallet bed watching the scanty sunbeams that played upon the barred window of my cell and listening to the shrill squeaks and pattering feet of rats distressingly tame that haunted the jail. What was I to do? My employers would probably supersede me as commander of the Fair Helen. Of Siberia I had no serious fear, but a long imprisonment might end only in expulsion from Russia. Annie was lost to me. I knew the rooted prejudices of her father too well to believe that he would ever accept a son-in-law who had conspired against the imperial authorities. And who was to persuade Mr. Clements that I was blameless in the matter? I could fancy him in his armchair stolidly declaring, in reply to Annie's pleadings on my behalf, that there was no smoke without fire, and that as I had made my bed so I must lie. And so weeks went by.

"Mr. Burton, or Capt. Burton, you are free!" It was an officer of rank who spoke, pleasantly enough, tapping his boots with his gold-mounted riding whip as he stood on the damp stone floor of my cell, with the door open behind him, admitting welcome air and daylight. "Your innocence and that of the other British subjects confined at Kiew has been at last fully proved by the confession of the principal rebel, Count Demetrius Sobieski, wounded and taken at Wilna. Ah, I see you do not know of whom I talk. Well, he was your passenger."

"The bishop?" I asked, half stupefied.

"Yes, the bishop," replied the general with a laugh. "The students and the last batch of raft laborers being, all of them, disbanded Polish soldiers who were willing to risk their lives for the rescue of the Minsk prisoners; an exploit in which they succeeded only too completely. As for the nuns, two of them were men in female apparel and the others were simply Polish ladies of noble birth whose husbands were among the exiles, and who were resolved to aid in their deliverance or to follow them to Irkutsk. Your vessel, the Fair Helen, you will find at Kiew, with your mate and engineer on board of her. And now, Mr. Burton, it only remains for me, on the part of the government, to express our regrets, &c."

Annie and I are married, years since, and I command a ship of which I am part owner, but we do not live within the range of green-and-white frontier posts that mark the Czar's dominions.

Queen Victoria's Pets.

Much has been written and told from time to time of the Queen's pet dogs, but little do we learn of her other pets. The Queen is a regular animal lover, and takes almost as much interest in horses as in dogs; and I may tell that, unlike most householders, she has so kindly a feeling for cats that when the Court flits from place to place the cats and kittens are not left behind in the bleak world alone while the family enjoys itself, but are conveyed with the pet dogs to the home for which Her Majesty is bound. Of her horses the Queen's favorites are two venerable gray carriage horses, Alma and Flora, given by the late Victor Emmanuel of Italy. These are relegated to the quietude of farm life, and enjoy an honored old age together.

In a shed near the old grays resides the superb chestnut charger once belonging to the Emperor Frederick of Germany, and given in his lifetime to Prince Christian (a very excellent judge, by the way, of horseflesh). For some time the charger was happy in the youthful companionship of a little white donkey, the property of one of the Princesses of Connaught, and brought by Her Majesty as a surprise gift for her granddaughter from Grasse. Nothing could be more amusing than to see the dignified charger and impudent donkey at play together, and when at length Ninette had to be removed, great was the grief in that shed.

Space fails me to tell of all the Queen's pets; of Jack, an enormous bison, which was bought in exchange for another by the Queen at the Zoological Gardens; of a darling little pony called Sanger, the gift of the circus proprietor; a Zulu cow, such a fine-looking animal, presented to the Queen by Lord Wolseley, and which had once been the property, I learn, of Cetewayo's brother, and of the little Jersey cows, and superb Spanish red cattle. The Queen has herself named each animal upon her estate, and when she drives through the private road leading from Windsor to her farm she will stop and call her favorites to the railings and have a word with each. The Queen no more forgets her animals than she does her friends.—Lady's Pictorial.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns by Funny Men of the Press.

FRUITS.

"Why do you recognize that old duffer?"

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

"Eh?"

"He has a daughter who's a peach."

FRIENDLESS.

Mrs. Wellment—Poor fellow! Have you no friends?

Beggar (sobbing)—No, lady; I hain't got nuthin' but relatives.

FORCING A SMILE.

Mother—Tommy, what on earth is baby crying for?

Tommy—He's angry with me mamma because I was trying to make him smile with your glove stretcher.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

"Slingink has got out a new book—'Poets and Poetry of Patagonia.'"

"Why, he doesn't know anything about Patagonia."

"Neither do the people to whom he sells his book."

HE WOULD LOVE HER STILL.

"Archibald, I am afraid you love me only because you know that I am worth $3,000,000."

"No, dearest; I would not desert you if you only had a million."

"Darling!"

A FINE ARRANGEMENT.

"See here, young man," said the stern father, "if you don't come home earlier after this, I'll know the reason why."

"Glad to hear it, governor, that will save all explanations on my part."

SAVED.

"Yes" mused the returned Arctic explorer, "at one time we came within one of freezing to death. Luckily, however ——"

He gazed reflectively at the ceiling.

—— 'We had the presence of mind to fall into a heated discussion. Yes."

WELL NAMED.

"Henry!"

"Yes, your excellency?"

"The European Powers manifest an inclination to sit upon the Ottoman Empire."

"They do, sire."

"But then an Ottoman is intended to be sat upon, Henry."

HE MEANT IT.

The Young Man—My darling, do you realize that I am willing to bleed for you?

The Maiden—Edwin, you are lovely.

The Young Man (enthusiastically)—Yes, just show me some one to bleed, and see what I'll do.

BEHIND THE SEASON.

Energetic Citizen—You great, lazy hulk, you ought to be in jail.

Perry Patetic—I know it is the correct thing in our set to be in jail this time of year, but the winter is so mild that I ain't felt in no hurry about it.

SON BY ADOPTION.

"What do you mean sir," roared the irate father, "by bringing your trunk to my house and ordering a room?"

"I'm adopted as one of the family," coolly answered the young man. "Your daughter said she would be a sister to me."

A DANGEROUS ACQUAINTANCE.

"Connie," called his mother, "stop using that bad language."

"Why," replied the boy, "Shakespeare said what I just did."

"Well," replied the mother, growing infuriated, "you should stop going with him—he's no fit companion for you."

AN ACTUAL LOSS.

Wigsby—Well, how did the game progress after I left you last night?

Cholly Van Tolkadot—Deuced bahd luck, don't know. Lost 400 dollahs.

Wigsby—Great guns, man that's too bad.

Cholly—Yaas, and two dollars of it was in cold, bahd cash, I go!

SAYING THE RIGHT THING.

"When I was your age," said Mr. Cumrox, sternly, "I earned my own living."

His son looked uneasy, but was silent.

"Well have you nothing to say for yourself in that connection?"

"N—nothing, sir, except that I sympathize with you, and congratulate you on the fact that it's all over with."

RATHER WEARING.

India Rubber Man—I'm getting worn out.

Manager (anxiously)—Why, what's the trouble?

India Rubber Man (sadly)—Why, every time that Circassian girl writes a love letter she uses me for an ink eraser, and I'm getting used up.

And he nervously surveyed himself in the mirror.

SQUELCHED.

The bachelor who had boarded at the same hotel for twenty years was perturbed when the thoughtless head waiter set the couple on their bridal trip right opposite him at the table.

"There is no marrying in heaven, I am happy to say," he said to no one in particular.

"Well, I don't care," said the blushing bride. "There is heaven in marriage, anyway. Isn't there, dearie," she continued, turning toward her accomplice, and the bachelor order went downstairs and quarrelled with the clerk.

Valuable Swords.

The most valuable sword in existence is said to be that owned by the Gaekwar of Baroda. Its hilt and belt are set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, and it is valued at $1,100,000. The Shah of Persia has a sword valued at $50,000, which his father wore on his first visit to Europe. The most valuable sword in England is that which was presented to Lord Wolseley by the Egyptians. It is valued at $10,000.

Power of a Horse.

On an ordinary dirt road a horse can draw three times as much weight as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road the animal can pull three times as much as on a dirt road, while on an asphalt pavement the power of the horse is multiplied to such a degree that he can draw eleven times as much as on a dirt road, or thirty-three times as much as he can carry on his back.

There are no less than 6,000 resident Spaniards at Tangiers, Morocco.

A Solid Basis.

Gold is a solid basis of financial transaction, and for business that's the best thing for us. It is so in the physical conditions. If by some carelessness or exposure to sudden cold the muscles of the back are contracted and stiffened, we have at once lumbago, or lame back, sometimes called "crick in the back," which is disabling and unfits all who have it for any activity. Now, to get back to a solid basis of health and strength, St. Jacobs Oil should at once be used to relax the twisted muscles and restore to their natural condition. It takes but a short time to perform the cure and the cure is certain. The back is then on a solid basis for strength and work, and nothing will bring about the change like this great remedy for pain.

When a woman has a beau younger than she is, she bosses him unmercifully.

The wise and brave dares own that he was wrong.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

Business is what you make it by advertising.

First

Last and always Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. That is why it permanently cures when all other medicines fail. Remember,

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

Successful

growers of **fruits, berries,** and all kinds of **vegetables,** know that the largest yields and best quality are produced by the liberal use of fertilizers containing at least **10% of**

Actual Potash.

Without the liberal use of Potash on sandy soils, it is impossible to grow fruits, berries and vegetables of a quality that will command the best prices.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
62 Nassau St., New York.

"My Profits Doubled

from the day I took your advice and bought your 'ADVANCE' MACHINE!' 'I wish I had taken it sooner!' One of the successful Well Drillers who uses our machines and tools for Drilling Wells in Ohio made this remark a few days ago. He did over $4,000 worth of Drilling in 30 months last year.

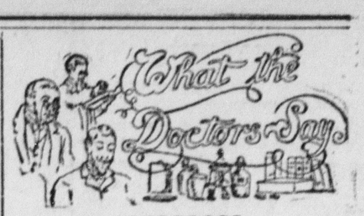
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

An Old Couple.

One of the oldest couples in the United States dwell at Bethel, Vt., Mr. and Mrs. Whitman Dean. Mr. Dean was born in 1807 and Mrs. Dean in 1814. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1882. Mr. Dean can remember hearing the big guns at the battle of Plattsburg. He has read the Bible through several times and it has been a great study to him all his life. In years past ministers came to him to inquire where to find certain passages of Scripture. This aged couple never rode on the steam cars or steamboat and were never out of their own State. They have been blessed with seven children.

Teachers in Japan.

According to the official reports of the Japanese Government, the inland empire contains 65,520 teachers.



Green figs are excellent food.

The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative.

Walnuts give nerve or brain food, muscle, heat and waste.

Pine kernels give heat and stay. They serve as a substitute for bread.

Apples supply the higher nerve and muscle food, but do not give stay.

Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but are not good if the liver is out of order.

Dried figs contain nerve and muscle food, heat and waste; but are bad for the liver.

Green water-grapes are purifying (but of little food value); reject pips and skins.

Blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food; no heat or waste.

Blue grapes are feeding and blood purifying; too rich for those who suffer from the liver.

Juicy fruits give more or less the higher nerve or brain, and some few, muscle food and waste; no heat.

All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously.

Tomatoes—Higher nerve or brain food and waste; no heat; they are thinning and stimulating. Do not swallow skins.

To prevent chapped hands, put a little borax in the wash water; or one ounce of glycerine to fifteen drops of tincture of hydrastis.

Prunes afford the highest nerve or brain food; supply heat and waste, but are not muscle-feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver.

A great many mysterious headaches have their origin in overstrained eyes. This kind is cured only by giving the eyes a vacation or by the oculist. Of course, care in the use of the eyes is also a help. Reading, writing or sewing in a dim or flickering light must be given up.

Caught Up with the Herd.

Southern railroads have a reputation for slow travel, and in some cases it is well merited. A western traveling man making a trip on these lines suffered a great deal of annoyance from this particular failing, but up to the time of the following incident he had enjoyed himself immensely guying the conductors, trainmen or any persons having to do with the roads about their rapid transit. He was traveling one afternoon on an exceptionally slow train, which came to a stop every now and then without any apparent cause. After expressing himself very audibly to the passengers he resigned himself to the inevitable and dozed off into short naps, which were interrupted by the sundry jerks of the train, at which he complained. The passengers showed their sympathies at these complaints by angry looks. The conductor had forgotten the engineer in every possible way. The last apology had been that cattle obstructed the track. The train had started again and proceeded about ten minutes when it halted with a jerk. Up waked the impatient traveler and petulantly remarked: "Dear dear! I suppose, conductor, this worse than slow train has struck another herd of cattle." "Struck another one! Not much," replied the conductor. "We've simply caught up with the first herd we came into; that's all." The traveler subsided and the conductor was left in peace.—Harper's Round Table.

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptoma of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will be following your daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels!

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."—Miss Marie F. Johnson, Centralia, Pa.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 18.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Bellefonte's Big Department Store,

Easily the Largest and the Best.

1250 Yards..,

And that will be all of it, Cotton Plush, worth 10c., Racket price, 7½c.

China Annex Special.

10 and 12 in. Meat Plates, 9 in. Dinner, 10 in. Cake Plates, 7 and 8 in. Nappies, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Oat Meal Bowls, White China, Gold Stipple, neatly decorated, choice, 10c.

A Car Load of Clean-Cut Bargains En Route. Particulars Later.

Corsets.

Made to order, prices, $2.00 up. We guarantee a fit. A good thing. Ask to C 'em.

Umbrellas

Re-covered and repaired while U wait. We can make an Umbrella for U. Have all the parts.

When U come to Bellefonte, put The Racket on the list.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

...OUR...

WINDOW DISPLAY

—OF—

Embroideries and Cretons

Has brought forth many expressions of admiration.

The Prices of the Goods are Equally as Interesting

....As their beauty....

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Local Notes of Interest.

Potatoes and apples are still in plenty in the valley.

Last week's heavy snow fall keeps the grain fields protected.

Bellefonte keeps being left in the soup, or slush, for good sleighing.

We are now in the fifth week of continuous sleighing in Penns valley.

Colyer's sawmill, at the station, is now in operation and saw logs are run thro in short order.

About the time the public sale dinners play out then the flitting dinners begin to get upon the tables.

The Sam'l Harpster house and lot and the Ripka house with 2½ acre lot, both in Centre Hall, are offered at private sale.

Madisonburg's musical convention counted over one hundred class members; good music and good singing made it a success.

Advise your friends in other counties and states to subscribe for the Reporter and get all the home news; it will save you much letter writing.

The ground hog made a betwixt-and-between mess of the weather this time and may have to come out of its hole another time to settle all doubts.

The growth of our town will likely necessitate the erection of another storage reservoir sometime next summer, to have our water supply keep pace with the growth of the town.

Mr. Potts who takes possession of Bartholmew's store in the spring, will move into the house opposite the mill. Mr. Bartholmew will occupy his present home and continue in charge of the mill and coal yard.

A Reporter reader tells us he considers our weekly weather report alone worth the price of the paper; he clips them regularly to paste in a book for future reference. Our report is made for the government weather bureau and is reliable.

Monday night there were flashes of lightning and rumblings of thunder for which the saying is it indicates more cold weather, so that the ground hog and the thunder and lightning sign don't gee together.

Rev. Rarick's Appointments.

Feb. 21, at Centre Hall, at 2 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville at 7 p. m.

—You certainly need a new equipment of underwear or a good dress suit. Call at Lewins, Bellefonte, and you will appreciate what he has in that line.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

The Republicans Elect the Burgess in the Boro.—Result in Other Districts.

The Republicans elected part of their ticket in the boro on Tuesday, and succeeded in electing the Burgess and one member of council. The day was quiet and no work was done on the part of the Democrats. Very little interest was taken in the result by the Democrats, and they seemingly cared little if the entire ticket put up would be defeated. The Republicans made a strong effort on Burgess and Council and by hard work got their men through. A good vote was out, and about 106 votes were cast. The following is the number of votes cast for the candidates:

Judge of Election,	W. W. Dellett, R.	34
	Wm. McClenahan, D.	72
Inspector—W. A. Odenkirk, R.	-	31
	Lyman Smith, D. -	72
School Directors—A. P. Krape, R.		33
	G. S. Clements, R.	29
	J. T. Lee, D. -	71
	J. F. Alexander, D	74
Burgess—B. D. Brisbin, R	-	51
	John Krumbine, D -	50
Councilman—C. F. Deininger, R		67
	Aaron Thomas, R	28
	Samuel Shoop, R	39
	M. B. Richard, D	37
	W. F. Bradford, D	67
	M. L. Emerick, D	58
Tax Collector—Wm. Smith, R		40
	Wm. A. Sandoe, D	60
Overseer Poor—David Burrell, R		31
	G. W. Rowe, D	69
Treasurer—J. O. Deininger, R		31
	H. W. Kreamer, D	70
Auditor—Geo. Mowery, R		26
	B. Poulson, R	29
	Frank Foreman, D	76
	D. W. Geiss, D	70
High Constable—Andrew Moyer, R		28
	W. H. Runkle, D.	73

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

North precinct—Judge of Election, G. W. Koch; Inspectors, Robert M. Smith, David Bradford, Reg. Assessor, George Sweeney; School Directors, P. B. Jordon, C. W. Slack; Tax Collector, Jacob Lee; Overseer Poor, James M. Moyer; Supervisors, Samuel Bruss, Adam Krumrine; Auditor, D. G. Fortney; Justice of Peace, J. S. Houseman; Town Clerk, Lloyd Kerlin. South Precinct—Judge of Election, W. A. Kerr; Inspectors, W. M. Sweeney, E. W. Crawford; Reg. Assessor, W. W. Royer.

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

West Gregg—Judge of Election, T. E. Royer; Inspectors, B. F. Kennelly, T. B. Jamison; Reg. Assessor, W. H. Smith. East Gregg—Judge of Election, H. B. Herring; Inspectors, Henry Moyer, J. H. McCool; Reg. Assessor, Charles F. Bartges. North Gregg—Judge of Election, Emanuel Eungard; Inspectors, W. H. Weaver, Adam Bierley; Reg. Assessor, John S. Hoy; School Directors, G. W. Ream, J. P. Heckman; Tax Collector, H. D. Rossman; Overseer Poor, Henry Mark; Supervisors, H. M. Cain, Thomas Sholl; Auditor, Wm. Goodhart; Town Clerk, H. M. Smith.

HARRIS.

Judge of Election, Henry Potter; Inspectors, Adam Zeigler, Thomas Young; School Directors, Wm. Beck, F. W. Weber, G. W. Meyer; Tax Collector. J. M. Wieland; Overseer Poor, John Hook; Supervisors, Alex Kuhn, Geo. Swabb; Auditor, Samuel Weber; Justice Peace, W. A. Murray; Town Clerk, T. F. Ishler.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Election, C. Alexander; Inspectors, John Hoffa, Isaiah Walter; School Directors, Benjamin Wingard, G. M. Bower; Tax Collector, James E. Harter; Overseer of Poor, B. F. Frankenberger; Supervisors, A. W. Ulrich, Jacob Sanders; Auditor, W. E. Braucht; Justice of the Peace, J. F. Garthoff; Town Clerk, A. L. Auman.

The Democrats carried every office of importance in Bellefonte. Those elected were: Burgess, F. E. Naginey; Tax Collector, Hugh S. Taylor; Overseer of Poor, John Trafford, all Democrats. Treasurer, Charles F. Cook, and Auditor, Thomas Mitchell, Republicans. L. A. Shaeffer, Democrat, was elected Justice of the Peace. As Councilmen, B. F. Shaeffer and Wm. Shortledge, Republicans, and P. H. Gerrity, Democrat, were elected. For School Directors, John P. Harris and G. W. Rees, Republicans, and A. C. Mingle, Democrat, were chosen.

Died Very Suddenly.

Miss Catherine Decker died very suddenly last Friday morning at about three o'clock at the home of her brother, Mr. Michael Decker, east of Centre Hall. She had been in ill health for some time past, but her condition at the time was not considered critical. Her death was attributed to neuralgia of the heart. She was aged about 59 years, and was a most unfortunately afflicted lady, being deprived of both her speech and hearing. The funeral took place on Monday. Interment was made in the cemetary at Sprucetown.

A Narrow Escape.

Carl Moatz, of Woodward, last week made a narrow escape from a horrible death. While adjusting a belt in the Moatz' saw mill his blouse caught in a pulley and the next instant he was hurled around at lightning speed. Fortunately there was a hole in the floor and in his revolutions his hands caught a plank which enabled him to hold fast for an instant and the clothing was torn from his body, dropping him to the floor. He escaped with a few slight bruises and a bad scare.

STILL AT LARGE.

All Kinds of Rumors are Afloat about the Ettingers.

From the best information obtainable John Ettinger and son, Sherman, are at large. All kinds of wild rumors are afloat, one to the effect that they are in Lewistown jail, but this has not been substantiated. Constable Stein has been after them at three different times and did everything in his power to capture them, Judge McClure said that Constable Stein did all that the law required to capture the outlaws. No Constable is expected to lose his life to capture outlaws but constable Stein told a *Post* reporter on Monday that if the people residing near the Ettingers will tell him when they are at home, he will organize a posse of men and do his best to capture them. Constable Stein resides at Centerville about 8 miles from the Ettingers and it is impossible for him to go up every day. An organized effort should be made and the bold outlaws can be brought to a place of safety and thus relieve the community of a constant menance to life and property.—Middleburg *Post*.

A School Relic.

Danny Ziegler has left with the Reporter a well-preserved relic in his possession since April 2, 1861, being a neat program printed by Fred Kurtz, at Aaronsburg, for an exhibition of Millheim School No. 1, in the townhall on evening of above date, and presents a literary menu of first order.

The participants' names will be of interest now; they are:

C. W. Hartman, Chas. Weiser, C. W. Miller, N. Otto, Miss S. M. Young, L. J. Harter, J. S. Albright, Miss E. Musser, Anna Lose, D. H. Young, Misses M. Longbein, M. A. Ziegler, Mary Lose and Lizzie Lose; J. H. Swartz, D. H. Young, C. W. Eisenhuth, John B. Ziegler, Misses M. Duncan, C. Musser, L. C. Mauck, Anna Reifsnyder S. C. Lose, and A. M. Reifsnyder; P. Walters, S. B. Haupt, John H. Swartz, Chas. Miller, P. H. Haupt, P. Hockman, Antis S. Ruhl, J. W. Eisenhuth.

Being close on to 36 years ago, it will be interesting to figure where all now are and how many of the young ladies in the list have changed names.

Marriage Licenses.

Wm. Diehl and Emma Mann, both of Howard.

Calvin D. Haines, of Woodward, and Lizzie L. Long, of Millheim.

Earnest W. Hess and Blanche Felty, both of Harris township.

Wm. Johns, of Clearfield Co., and May Harper, of Centre Co.

John Mozark and Annie Kondik, both of Clarence.

Walter B. Gray and Josephine Holt, both of Philipsburg.

Calvin Coble and Hattie Harshberger, both of Linden Hall.

Adam Ginger and Edna Bathurst, both of Roland.

A Sleighing Party.

A big sleighing party from Coburn arrived in town early Tuesday evening bound for John S. Hoover's on the mountain north west of town, where they met a hearty welcome and all was done by the host and hostess to make their visitors feel glad they had come. With music, tipping the light fantastic toe and a well set supper, the night was pleasantly spent, and the party glided homeward in the wee sma' hours of the morn.

Will Prospect for Coal.

W. S. Hettinger, of Gregg, was in our sanctum the other day, and tells us that arrangements have been made to sink a shaft on the north-west side of Egg hill, to search for coal. A preliminary opening has been made into the mountain side and the black slate found, he has been informed by coal experts, is similar to that found in many coal mines. The shaft will be sunk on Hettinger's land and we hope he will strike it rich.

Convention at Pleasant Gap.

Prof. P. H. Meyer is conducting a big musical convention this week. It opened on Monday evening with a large class. The convention is being held in the Lutheran church. Two grand concerts will be given on Friday and Saturday evenings. Miss May Myton, of Huntingdon, well known in our valley, will be present during the week and delight her audience with solos.

Will Fill the Position.

Representative Foster has been appointed by Speaker Boyer on the committee on soldier's orphan's school, to take the place of the late Representative Cook, of Fulton county. Mr. Foster, who is the son of a veteran killed at the battle of Gettysburg, is capable of filling the position with credit to all concerned.

Re-Dedication.

Next Sabbath, Feb. 21, the Lutheran church, at Rebersburg, will be rededicated. The pastor, Rev. J. C. Muma, will be assisted by Rev. Dr. E. J Wolf, also by Rev. Rarick, of Centre Hall.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

A JUST COMPLAINT.

Bonding Your Property.--Secrecy in a Matter Pertaining to All.

Some of the property holders of this town express themselves very greatly displeased to find that their houses and lots have been bonded by the Council without their knowing it. The act, it seems was kept quiet and got out last fall by an interest tax on a debt of about $1500, in advance of having the money for the bonds! It was also intended to bond the property for a further $1000 before owing any part and for a year ahead of needing it! This would be a serious misdemeanor, and it is to be hoped such members of the Council who don't own a penny's worth of taxables will stop to consider that the property holders have wishes and rights that are to be respected, and their money left in their own pockets until the proper time comes, and not have them pay six per cent. on their own cash and from 10 to 12 per cent. more if borrowing a little of where it lies idle and is used for speculation. We think the property holders have just reason to feel uneasy over such a scheme by persons that don't own a cent to risk, but have the fun of subjecting you in interest and discount up to 18 per cent on your own money forced from you and put on deposit. Nice game!

The principle of being free in spending other people's money is simply dishonest—keep your eye on it, for when such bonds become due then begins the ugly rub for permitting propertyless councilmen to mortgage your homes.

The city council of Lincoln, Neb., attempted a nearly similar game, but Mr. Bryan in behalf of the property owners took the case to the Supreme Court and on Saturday the court issued its mandate stopping the council in its scheme of bonding.

Does the Work of a Man.

A correspondent of the Lewistown Gazette says, we are informed by good responsible parties that Miss Libbie Aurand, of Spring Run, has this fall and winter cut twenty-two cords o wood, cutting the timber down in the woods and cross-cutting it into cord wood length, and has also dug a well thirteen feet two and one half inches deep. This she did all herself, except the cost of twenty-five cents for a man to hoist up some dirt from the bottom of the well. She has also, with the aid of her father and mother, husked fifteen hundred bushels of corn ears. Miss Aurand is a daughter of Mr. Eli and Peggie Aurand, near McVeytown. Away back we used to have these kind of women in Penns Valley, but that generation has died out, and the present ones enjoy themselves differently.

Died at Madisonburg.

Mrs. John Wesner died at Madisonburg early Friday morning after a long illness from a complication of diseases. Mrs. Wesner was formerly a resident of Lock Haven and will be remembered by many of the older inhabitants. She was in her 64th year. The husband and the following named children survive: John, of Philadelphia; Mary, of Philadelphia; Mrs. C. S. Messerle, of Lock Haven, and Maggie, at home. The remains were taken to the residence of C. S. Meserle, Lock Haven, where on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, services were conducted by Rev. T. Derr.

Trouble from an Old Sore.

Landlord Musser, of Millheim, has lately had a bealing in his shoulder caused by a rifle ball lodging there over 30 years ago from an accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting. Eminent Philadelphia surgeons tell him the bullet can be extracted but being lodged close to some large arteries there would be great danger of rupturing one of these which would cause him to bleed to death, hence their advice is to let the bullet alone, and bear up under the occasional bealings.

Eye Removed.

Daniel Houser, of near this place, returned from Philadelphia a few days ago whither he had gone to have an operation performed upon his right eye. The doctors found its condition such that the removal of the eye would be necessary to save the left eye.

The trouble started from the last grangers' pic nic where Mr. Houser contracted a cold which affected his eye and it kept getting worse right along until the removal of it became the only remedy.

Died in Snyder County.

Joseph Walter, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Franklin township, Snyder county, died very suddenly at his home near Middleburg. He was aged about 61 years and was the father of Mrs. Rearick, wife of Rev. J. M. Rearick, of Centre Hall.

Union County Deaths.

In Lewisburg, widow of James Irland, aged 74 years.

In Virginia, Saml. Whitmore, formerly of Union county, aged 80 years.

—When you can buy good qualities at the same prices others ask for shoddy clothing, you will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity. Lewins, Bellefonte, can prove this to you.

The Shoe Should be Good.

No matter what the price. There are good low-priced shoes as well as poor high-priced ones. There are swindles in every grade. There is no protection in price, though a good many people seem to think by paying dearly they are sure to get a good shoe. Your only protection lies with and in the dealer. He should know the shoes he buys and sells. Then he should guarantee them.

We guarantee every pair of shoes you buy to be worth every cent you pay. If they're not be buy them back.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

If We Could Pin a Sample of Dress Goods to This Newspaper,

Our store would be too small to hold the crowds eager to seize the oppo.tunities now offered to liven February business. Perfect goods without hurt or flaw. For a starter. A number of patterns never offered for less than 50c, to go at this sale

At 25 Cents,

New patterns in Percales and Seersuckers.

Always Up To Date.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

ANNUAL

Clearance Sale

Of Furniture at W. R. Brachbill's.

Previous to taking account of stock, we offer great bargains.

HERE YOU ARE,
ONLY
..$1.29..
Regular price, $3.00,

OAK OR MAHOGANY.

24 X 24 TOP.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

THREE BIG SPECIAL BARGAINS

At Our Store This Week.

1.

125 Odd Lace Curtains—some have sold heretofore at $1.25, $2.00, and some even as high as $4.50 a pair. These are broken lots. We close them out

Now at 39c.

2.

300 Chenille Table Scarfs, all new patterns and designs, considered heretofore a cheap article at $1.25. To close out this lot they all go at the

Uniform price of 73c.

3.

1 Case New Calicoes, new designs, new patterns. You have paid before 6c. and 7c. for the same goods. We start the season,

Per Yard, 4c.

THE GLOBE,

The Only True Live Bargain Makers.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.